

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 325.]

MAY 1, 1819.

[4 of Vol. 47.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the POLITICAL REVOLUTION attempted in 1809 in ICELAND; in a LETTER from the late CAPT. VANCOUVER, to the EARL of DUNDONALD.

No. 4, Temple Place, Blackfriars-Road;
6th October, 1809.

My Lord,

WHEN I solicited your friendly assistance to enable me to equip myself with some degree of comfort for our proposed expedition to Iceland, I little thought that the voyage would have the unfortunate termination which has since taken place.

The impressions I received at Cupers'-bridge were, that, my friends having sent out the ship *Clarence* with a cargo from Liverpool in January last, and having left an agent there for the disposal of that cargo, such cargo would be ready upon our arrival, and it would remain optional with ourselves whether to return in the *Margaret and Ann*, or send the agent then there (Mr. Savagnac) away, and remain in Iceland, at my stipulated pay of 100l. per month, all winter; that the voyage in no respect was a matter of risk,—for that Mr. Jorgensen (the gentleman your lordship might have noticed in the counting-house at Cupers' bridge, whilst you were in conversation with Mr. P——,) had accompanied the *Clarence* out and home, and testified to the gentlemen of Cupers'-bridge, the certainty of success on this occasion. I moreover understood, that Jorgensen was the nephew to the governor of Iceland, and had negotiated a perfect understanding as to the objects of our voyage between his uncle and the gentlemen interested in our present undertaking.

These were the impressions my mind

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received, and under their influence I was induced to break up our little household in the New Forest, in Hampshire, and take Mrs. Vancouver with me,—in doing which, I was strongly encouraged by my friends at Cupers'-bridge. This veil was not, unfortunately, withdrawn from before my eyes till after we had set the pilot ashore at Orford Ness. In the course of our passage between that place and Pentland Frith, we were given to understand that it would be altogether impossible for us to effect the object of our enterprize without cutting off the heads of all the Danish factors and merchants in the island; and that, on his arrival, he was determined to issue a proclamation, suspending the power of the Danes in the island, exclaiming, "The first man who shall dare to disobey it, dies!" This measure of fighting our way to the accomplishment of our design was so diametrically opposite to the impressions we received at Cupers'-bridge before our departure, that it produced the greatest anxiety and dread it is possible to conceive in the mind of Mrs. Vancouver,—who now began seriously to deplore this unhappy result of the gross illusions which had drawn her from her comfortable cottage in the New Forest.

From this time the conversation in the cabin was chiefly engrossed by Mr. Jorgensen, and altogether consisted of gasconade and balderdash, and the great objects he would achieve in Iceland, under the sanction of Mr. P——; and whom, by-the-bye, I was extremely sorry to find, leaned far too much to the opinions and suggestions of this renegade Dane,—who, in fact, is no other than the son of a watch-maker in Copenhagen; served his time as an apprentice

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in a Newcastle collier; afterwards served for some time as a midshipman in the British navy; but, on the war breaking out between this country and Denmark, he obtained the command of a privateer fitted out in Copenhagen; in which, falling in with an English sloop of war, he was taken, and at this time was an unparoled and unexchanged prisoner of war; in short, quite an infamous character.

Upon our arrival in the harbour of Reikavik, Mr. Jorgensen, dressed out in an English post-captain's uniform, with a gold epaulet on each shoulder, went ashore, accompanied by Mr. P——, and some gentlemen who had come off in the governor's boat, as soon as we had come to anchor. The conduct of this gentleman (Jorgensen) on-shore soon indicated his fixed determination to act up to the declarations he had made on his passage.

It was on a Wednesday that we landed, and on the Friday following (hearing in the mean time that Capt. Nott, of his Majesty's cutter brig, the Rover, had sailed from Reikavik about ten days before our arrival, and who, during his stay in the island, had entered into a convention or treaty with Count Tramp, the governor, for regulating the commercial intercourse between British subjects and the inhabitants of the island,) I took an opportunity, in the presence of all our gentlemen on-shore, to address Mr. P——, saying, that, as the difficulties we had looked forward to with so much interest had been completely smoothed and done away by the treaty which Capt. Nott had concluded in our behalf with the governor, I presumed that an early opportunity would be taken by Mr. P—— to pay his respects to the governor,—a ceremony or etiquette I considered as always usual on such occasions; and, on which occurring, I should be glad, with the other gentlemen, to accompany him. His reply was, "It is not my intention to call on the governor."

On the Sunday morning following, whilst I was amusing myself by a short excursion round Reikavik, Mr. P——, Mr. Savagnac, Capt. Liston, (the master of the letter-of-marque the Margaret and Ann,) went on-board this ship,—where, sending for the master of the Orion bark, then lying in the harbour, they demanded the inspection of his licence and ship's papers: those being examined, the English colours were immediately hoisted over the Danish on-board the

bark, a guard was placed on-board of her; the master, officers, and crew, were declared prisoners of war, and interdicted all communication with the shore, except through the medium of the guard and prize-master, placed on-board. An armed party of ten or twelve men was immediately landed from the Margaret and Ann; who marched up to the governor's house, preceded by Mr. P——, Mr. Jorgensen, Mr. Savagnac, and Capt. Liston; who, *sans ceremonie*, made the governor prisoner of war, and conveyed him on-board the Margaret and Ann, where he remained close prisoner of war during the whole time of the Margaret and Ann lying in the harbour of Reikavik.

The day following, orders were issued by Mr. Jorgensen for shutting up all the stores and warehouses of the Danish merchants and factors, and confiscating all the Danish property in the island! This rash step was immediately followed by a proclamation, bearing the signature of Mr. Jorgensen, declaring the Danish government at an end, and appointing the 10th of July for all the officers of the Danish government, and the inhabitants of the island generally, to accept of the republican form of government, which Jorgensen then announced by proclamation, both in the Danish and Icelandic languages.

Within a few days after this, Mr. Jorgensen's flag,—(which was three stock-fish in the upper quarter, upon a green or bluish-coloured field,)—was hoisted and saluted, in confirmation of the independency of the island,—free, neutral, and independent of all the world!—From this time, until the arrival of the Hon. Capt. Jones, commander of his Majesty's sloop the Talbot, Mr. Jorgensen, under the sanction of Mr. P——, issued many proclamations, couched in regal language:—"We, Jorgen Jorgensen, &c."—and, "given under our hand and seal," &c. But, on the arrival of Capt. Jones, and after a due investigation of all the particulars connected with Capt. Nott's treaty, he determined to upset this revolutionary government; to disarm the inhabitants whom Mr. Jorgensen had trained and was training to arms, and destroy a fort upon which three or four pieces of ordnance had been mounted by Mr. P——: to restore the Danish government, and appoint the lord chief-justice, and one of the amptmen, (the two officers next in authority with the governor, Count Tramp;) and to let matters rest till the

the pleasure of the British government should be known.

By this time it was the latter end of August,—the ship *Margaret and Ann*, and *Orion* prize, were loaded with Icelandic produce; and, on the evening of the 25th of that month, weighed, and stood out of the harbour of Reikavik into a deep bay of the same name.

On our passage to England, we had, on-board the *Margaret and Ann*, Mr. P——, Count Tramp, and his secretary, prisoners of war, with Lieut. Stewart, of the *Talbot*, (S.W.) charged with dispatches, and the new Iceland flag, to Sir Edmund Nagle, commander-in-chief at Leith; to which port we had orders to make the best of our way. There were also on-board the *Margaret and Ann* seven Danish prisoners of war, part of the *Orion's* crew, Mrs. Vancouver and myself, and a Mr. Hooker, a gentleman sent out by Sir Joseph Banks, to investigate the botanical productions of Iceland. On-board the *Orion* was the prize master, and several English sailors, with Mr. Jorgensen,—whom Capt. Jones had determined, on no account, to suffer to remain in Iceland.

The opening of the bay of Reikavik, which is about seventy miles deep, is formed by a snow field, or snowy mountain, on the north, and by Cape Reikanes, and a dangerous reef of sunken and visible rocks, which stretch out nearly in a western direction from the cape. There are several openings in this reef, but the tides and currents which set through them are so strong and irregular, that it requires the utmost caution, even with a leading wind, to pass through with safety; in proof of which, it is only necessary for me to say, that on Saturday evening, the 26th of August, as we were passing through one of these channels, with a stiff top-gallant breeze, at least a point abaft the beam, the strength of the current was such as to set us bodily to windward, towards a reef, where the spray was beating mast high, and which, at last, we only cleared by a distance not exceeding half-a-mile.

At this interesting period, one of the two Danish prisoners, who have since accused each other, having previously prepared a piece of junk or touchwood, secretly went down below, (the fore-castle hatch being open,) and, creeping over the water-casks, which were stowed along the bulk-head that separated the fore-peak from the cargo, struck a light upon this combustible fungus; and

passed it through an opening in the bulk-head into a parcel of wool bags that were stowed away against it. Having passed what we conceived to be the most dangerous part of our passage, the Atlantic being open to us, with a free wind, we felicitated each other on the prospect of a short passage to England; and retired to our respective births about twelve o'clock. At four o'clock I was awakened by the relieving of the watch, and went upon deck for a few minutes: at that time it blew a pleasant little breeze, the wind free upon the ship's course, and all well. I was just composing myself again to sleep, when of a sudden I was roused by the cry of "All hands!" (made by the boatswain,) "the ship's on fire." I went immediately upon deck, and observed a volume of smoke arising from the fore-castle hatch. The captain and all the officers immediately descended, but found no fire in the coal-hole, or any where on the fore-peak; but that the smoke evidently issued from woollen bags and wool burning near the bulk head. At this time the *Orion* was fortunately in sight. We hove out a signal for desiring immediately to speak to her: she bore up, and we went down to her. In the mean time it was deemed most advisable to secure down all the hatches, and exclude every breath of air by wet tarpaulins and swabs. On the *Orion* coming along side, and learning our situation, she was ordered to keep along side; and, as the exclusion of the air had greatly damped the progress of the fire, hopes were entertained that we might be able to reach land before an explosion took place. We accordingly made all the sail we could, and stood back towards Cape Reikanes. The wind, however, was scant, and Lieut. Stewart, Capt. Liston, and myself, knowing the bearings and distance of that headland, then no less than forty miles, entertained little hopes of reaching the land, or saving the ship. After standing on in this way for about half an hour, the smoke, heretofore confined by the hatches, had found its way aft, and began to enter the cabin from the bulk-heads and the floor. Fortunately our magazine, which was abaft, and below the gun-room under the cabin, had been emptied, or it would have been utterly impossible to do it then. Observing to Capt. Liston and Mr. P——, that there was certainly something besides wool and the woollen bags burning, as I plainly discovered the fume of burning pine, Capt. Liston went forward,

ward, and, again creeping over the water-casks, he observed, through the bulk-head, that the entire inside of the ship was a complete hot coal! Returning immediately upon deck, and securing the hatchway after him, he hailed the Orion to lay-to, and receive his passengers and people, for that no time was to be lost in quitting the ship. The boats of both vessels being by this time cleared, they were soon hove out, though there was a very heavy swell going; and Mrs. Vancouver, Count Tramp, his secretary, and Mr. Hooker, were the first that escaped, in a small two-oared boat, on-board the Orion. From the great swell and short-breaking sea all round us, this expedient I greatly dreaded; but the courage of Mrs. Vancouver surmounted all obstacles; and, though it was not without the most imminent peril that the little boat escaped being stove along side both vessels, a rope that was handed to Mrs. V. enabled her, as the boat rode upon the top of the swell along side, to obtain a footing on the deck of the Orion.

* * * This interesting document is deficient at its close; but the sequel of this revolutionary achievement was, that the enterprising Dane, on his arrival in Britain, was treated as a felon, loaded with irons, and finally sent to the hulks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE originals, whence the following extracts have been made, were part of concealed official dispatches, that were intercepted by a British prize-agent, on-board a neutral vessel destined from Batavia to Copenhagen. The secretary of state for the colonial department, and the first lord of the Admiralty, were at the time put in possession of the original documents.

The Voyage Round the World, by Admiral Krusenstern; the Recollections of Japan, by Count Golownin, having recently attracted a considerable degree of public attention, the following extracts may be the more acceptable, as furnishing a key to the inhospitable treatment experienced by the Russian embassies sent to Japan.

Extract of a Letter written by his Excellency John Siberg, Governor General of Belgic India, addressed to Messrs. Umgrove Simonds, &c. Amsterdam; dated October, 1806.

"You have, no doubt, ere this, rejoiced at the complete failure of the Russian

embassy sent to Japan. The activity of our government in Europe, in acquiring an early knowledge of the designs of the court of Petersburg, on this quarter of the globe, and transmitting us every necessary particular, enabled us to draw up, and present in due time, such a picture of Russian ambition, power, and ferocity, as most amply answered our ends in alarming the emperor of Japan. Indeed, we had some difficulty in obtaining permission for the ambassador to land, which we solicited, knowing the humiliating and painful restrictions to which the representative of the emperor of Russia would be subjected, and under the conviction it would go further toward the prevention of future attempts of this sort, than ordering the ship in which the ambassador arrived to depart from the coast, without suffering any one to land. After all, our settlements are in a lamentable state, and are held by a most insecure tenure. Rest assured, my friend, the day may be at hand, and cannot be remote, that shall witness the overthrow of our once flourishing colonies in Asia."

The letter whence the following was taken, was written by H. Veeckens, second secretary to the supreme council of Belgic India, and addressed to his brother, who held, in 1806, an important situation under the government, and resided at the Hague. It illustrates the manner in which the plan was carried into execution, by which every object that the Russian government had in view completely failed.

Whatever may be the defects of the government which exists in Japan, the wisdom of its policy, in keeping strangers at a distance, cannot be disputed. Perhaps the emperor and his ministers had heard of the English having first visited the coasts of India as traders; then obtained permission to settle and build forts; and, lastly, had introduced a military force, that ultimately succeeded in overturning every native throne, and establishing their dominion over all India.

"You will certainly be impatient to hear the result of the embassy sent by the court of Petersburg to the Emperor of Japan. You will have seen, by my former letters, that, on the 9th October, 1804, the ship, in which was the ambassador, arrived off the island Decima; but, at the time of departure of our ships to Batavia, on the 11th November, notwithstanding repeated solicitations addressed to the Governor of Nanga Zacky, the ambassador had not obtained permission to land, on the ground that orders for that purpose must be obtained, as a favour, from the Emperor's court at Jeddo, and which had not then arrived.

arrived. To satisfy your rational curiosity, I will give you a brief relation of the result of this embassy. It was not before the 18th December that my Lord Ambassador procured permission to set his foot ashore; and then some store-houses were pointed out as his residence. Those, when emptied, were barricadoed in the most careful manner, guarded, and completely cut off from the possibility of holding any communication with the Japanese. Till the 6th January, there subsisted a friendly correspondence between the ambassador and the chief of our nation stationed there; but, from motives of distrust, this intercourse was forbidden, and they were not suffered to meet or hold any intercourse whatever. The Russian ambassador requested permission to walk in the city to witness the festival of the Japanese on the beginning of their new year, which request was denied him. At last, on the 30th March, the ambassador was admitted into the city of Nanga Zacky, and the Japanese court sent a person to treat with the Russian ambassador, distinguished by the singular appellation of squint-eye, or cross-seer, (the Japanese mode of describing a spy,) of whom his excellency obtained his first audience on the 5th April, his second on the 6th, and his final hearing on the 8th. The issue of all this was, that the request of the Russian ambassador to be admitted to appear before the emperor at his court, was refused; nor were the presents, brought with the ambassador for the Emperor of Japan and his court, accepted, on the alledged ground that the fundamental laws of the empire of Japan strictly forbade the people leaving their own country; thence, there could be no opportunity to make a reciprocal return by sending an ambassador with presents to the Emperor of Russia. The liberty of trading with Japan was also refused, on the pretext, that, if that favour was to be granted to the Russians, the door would be opened for other nations beside the Hollanders and Chinese; and, it was foreseen, that the export of the products of Japan would become so great, that the empire might, in the course of time, be exposed to dearths.

All the supplies of provisions and ships' stores delivered to the Russians were paid for by the Emperor of Japan; and the Lord Ambassador and his suite were presented with two thousand bundles of watered silks, one hundred bales of rice, and three thousand bales of salt: the Russian ambassador, in the beginning, made some obstacle to accept any presents, as those he brought had been declined; but he suffered himself to be prevailed upon, on obtaining liberty to make presents to the Japanese interpreters. On the 18th April, 1805, the ambassador left his residence on the shore, which he had occupied

since the 18th December, 1804, and was escorted in a vessel, having a native of distinction on-board, back to his ship, in the same state with which he was fetched ashore; immediately after which the Russians weighed anchor, and, on the 19th, the vessel was completely out of sight."

"Our commercial relations with the Japanese, by this dismissal of the Russian ambassador, will have acquired a degree of strength, which, probably, will deter other strange nations from any new operations intended to diminish or ruin our commerce with the Japanese."

Towards the close of the year 1807, the Russian sloop of war, the *Diana*, Captain Rickert, arrived at Spithead, bound upon a voyage of discovery, with orders to touch at the island Decima, and endeavour to obtain some relaxation of the policy adopted towards the ship commanded by Captain Krusenstern.

To prevent this officer being entrapped and entangled by the same insidious policy of which his predecessor had been the victim, the person who transmitted the original documents to his majesty's ministers, gave the commanding officer, to whom he was introduced, and whose ship he visited, a copy of the intercepted dispatches, desiring him to forward a copy to Petersburg.

If that step had been adopted, it would, probably, have prevented the sending off another embassy, and have saved Count Golownin the mortification he encountered at Japan.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Commerce and Banking.

THE most remarkable feature of the eighteenth century was the enterprise with which commerce was carried on. Compared with all former periods, it may be emphatically called the commercial century; for, even in political affairs, the interests of trade were allowed a supreme predominance. When the British government determined to resist the armed philosophy of the French revolution, one of the pretexts for the war was, that the navigation of the river Scheldt had been opened!

In this period a class of merchants arose, who, by their knowledge of markets, were enabled to form profitable lines of business, not attempted before; and who, upon the faith of their information and connexions, obtained credit to a large amount above their capital: we allude to the facility with which the South Sea, and other such speculations, were

were formed. These men were thus raised higher in the scale of society than, to use a common expression, they were entitled to. By living according to their credit, rather than their capital, they increased the stimulus of trade. Their children were educated in a style that placed them, in point of feeling and intellect, on a footing with those of the landed interest. But this class always particularly suffered when government exceeded the natural maximum of that anticipatory system which gave rise to the institution of the public funds; and their families were, in consequence, thrown back into comparative indigence. By these changes, in addition to the effect of the general prosperity, the tone of society was considerably raised and sharpened: for the teachers of youth, and many of the oracles of the public press, were supplied from the well-educated children of decayed merchants; and their maxims and reflections were tinged with the thoughtful, and, in some degree, invidious spirit of their misfortunes. They examined the principles of political institutions, by the test of utility, with greater keenness than the speculative scholars who formerly grew up among the clergy and landlords; and a more bold and adventurous manner of thinking was not only cultivated amongst themselves, but excited by them in the public mind.

To these men we were, in a great measure, indebted for a race of merchants altogether different from what, perhaps, the world had ever before seen. Instead of the plodding and frugal Whittingtons, of ancient times, with just education enough to write letters and cast accounts, the youths, bred for the counting house, were, in point of accomplishments, often not inferior to those destined for the pulpit or the bar, with even a greater range of knowledge than what is commonly allowed to the students of the learned professions; and it was this class who constituted that enterprising race of speculative merchants who, towards the close of the century, imparted a new energy to the whole business of life, and accelerated the propagation of intelligence over all quarters of the earth, in such a manner, that the most remote countries were approximated to neighbours, till the globe itself seemed to be diminished by the activity with which the most distant nations were converted into customers of the British trader.

In the mean time, another class of men

were fast rising into great consequence and influence,—persons who acquired fortunes in India, and planters from the West Indian colonies. These men added directly a vast amount to the stock of public wealth; and furnished, indirectly to the manufactures, the capital which they required to enable them to execute the orders of the speculative merchants. But, even with this aid, vast as it no doubt was, those orders could never have been carried into effect, perhaps, more properly speaking, never would have originated, had not, at the same time, amazing inventions been contrived, by which the process of manufacturing in almost every department was abridged to an inconceivable degree.

The consequence of these changes in the morals and manners of society was, towards the close of the century, calculated to inspire some distrust of that exuberant prosperity which seemed to pour from all quarters such a tide of affluence to the shores of the British islands. It began to be questioned whether the excess of population beyond the means of subsistence, which this extraordinary commercial activity induced, might not be attended with painful effects, if ever circumstances arose to interrupt the movements of the machine. And it was justly observed, as an alarming reason for this apprehension, that the superiority of British commerce was owing, in a very great degree, to the insecurity and interruption which civil affairs on the Continent suffered from the military system that had unfortunately sprung from the opposition to the French revolution. It was, in a word, predicted, that, whenever peace should be re-established, other competitors would enter the field with the British trader; and, profiting by the knowledge which he had acquired and diffused in the mean time, would come in for a share of those advantages which a singular combination of circumstances placed exclusively in his hands, at a period when he was best qualified to turn them to account. A variety of singular political measures had the effect of verifying this prediction, even before the return of peace: we allude to the Milan and Berlin decrees; but, as they fell within the transactions of the subsequent century, it is not necessary that we should here notice them more particularly. In fact, commerce, at the close of the eighteenth century, had, in the British dominions, attained a degree of consequence and consideration that sank all other pursuits into comparative

parative insignificance. But, still, the fatal principle to which we have adverted was at work, and many of the most judicious and comprehensive minds of the age saw, in that extraordinary flush of prosperity, but the hectic symptoms of a melancholy disease. A prodigious number of young men were educated on purpose for the counting-house, on a very high scale; and, it was quite evident, if ever the prospects to which they were taught to look forward were blighted, that they would be thrown on the world in a state of forlorn helplessness, far more disconsolate than the condition of those who were the victims of the first excesses of the anticipatory system. Their doom, however inevitable, did not fall within the period of the eighteenth century, although, on more than one occasion, it was sufficiently obvious as a consequence that must ensue. But, in order to shew in what manner the commercial system, while it strengthened the hands of government, by enabling it to carry designs into effect with a degree of information and ability such as statesmen never before possessed, also induced a train of evils which penetrated so deeply into the frame of society as nearly to change its very nature; it is necessary that we should examine it somewhat more in detail, and, therefore, we propose, in a subsequent paper, to consider the colonial system.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CIRCULAR letter has been sent by a merchantile house in Philadelphia, to many establishments in Great Britain, containing the following cautionary exposition of the practice of the Insolvent Laws in the United States. It is not only interesting, as far as regards intercourse with America, but particularly so in England, at a time when the same evil claims general attention.

"When any description of persons, merchant, mechanic, farmer, or tradesman, cannot comply with his engagements, or pay his notes as they become due, he is considered as having stopped payment; and he immediately disposes of the property remaining in his possession to whomsoever of his creditors he may think proper, by an instrument denominated an assignment. As it is the common practice in America, to carry on business by means of accommodation notes, or indorsements,—these notes or indorsements must be first provided for in the assignment; and borrowed money,

being equally sacred, must also be included in the first class, to be paid out of the wreck of property. The next class of favoured or preferred creditors are particular friends or relations, for whom the debtor possesses feelings of friendship or regard; and the balance (which in most instances is nothing,) is then to be divided among the general creditors, excluding those, however, who shall neglect or refuse to sign a full release within a given period of time.

"The assignment, in the form just described, is made without the knowledge or consent of any, except, perhaps, two or three of the favoured creditors. This act of the debtor supersedes all remonstrance; he exercises his uncontrolled will and pleasure in the disposition of the effects in his possession; he chooses his own assignees,—he declares which of his creditors shall be paid in full, and which shall receive nothing; and this system of preferences has been known, in some instances, to be carried so far as to induce the failing merchant to make large purchases of goods but a few hours previous to his stoppage, for the purpose of transferring them to a favoured creditor.

"The debtor, having thus parcelled out his favours to real or pretended creditors, causes his assignees to give notice thereof in the public papers, with an intimation, that, if the debtor's release be not signed by the appointed time, according to the terms of the assignment, they will be excluded from all participation in future dividends.

"It is pretty well understood, in many cases, that those who sign, and those who do not sign, will ultimately share the same fate; the whole property having been previously assigned to preferred creditors, and the threat of exclusion executed even before it was made known. Troublesome creditors, or, as they are sometimes called, blood-suckers, are only to be quieted by means of the Insolvent Laws; to do this, the debtor must be actually placed in confinement, which is easily accomplished at the most convenient time, by means of a friendly or preferred creditor. The debtor then presents his petition to the court to be released—the court appoint a day for the hearing, which is the same day appointed for hearing of, perhaps, a hundred similar cases—fifteen days' notice of this is given to the creditors—and, unless the clearest proof of concealment be made, the debtor is freed, and may enter into business again, and pass through

through the same operation as often as he can find credulity to work upon.

"After this exposition, you cannot," in Europe, "plead ignorance of the risk you run, in giving credit to persons of whom your knowledge at best is but superficial; permit one who is a stranger to many of you to say, that the excessive credits you too readily give, cannot fail to result in enormous losses, and, if you continue in the practice,—in utter ruin. This nation cannot consume the vast amount of goods continually sent; and, with a few trifling exceptions, scarcely any articles will bring their original cost and charges in America. In consequence of which, and to the irreparable injury of the honest, well-meaning merchant, goods are commonly sold at auction just as they arrive, by hundreds of packages, always at a loss, and sometimes at sacrifices so great, that I forbear suggesting an idea of them, lest it should appear incredible. And these ruinous losses must ultimately fall upon foreigners. Besides, if any debt is due to government, it is a lien upon the effects of the debtor, and must be paid at all events. The high duties on British goods are bonded at a credit of eight, ten, and twelve months; and it will, therefore, be easily imagined, that a considerable sum will always, in case of failure, be due to the United States."

The following copies of recent advertisements are exhibited to explain more fully the coercive and intimidating mode of whipping-in creditors, according to the conditions of the assignments.

Notice.

Whereas Charles Comly and Richard F. Allen, trading under the firm of Comly and Allen, merchants of Philadelphia, did execute to us, on the first instant, an assignment of all their estate, real, personal, and mixed, in trust, according to the conditions of said assignment, one of which conditions is for the benefit of such of their creditors, resident in the United States, who shall execute to them a release within sixty days, or, if out of the United States, within six months from the date of said assignment. All those who are indebted to the said estate, will please make immediate payment to us, or Comly and Allen, who are appointed our attorneys, with full power to collect and settle all business of the said estate, under our instructions. The assignment and release are in our hands, at the store of Folwell and Comly, No. 95, Market-street.

NATHAN FOLWELL,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Assignees.

December 10, 1818.

To Creditors.

The creditors of the late house of Messrs. Comly and Allen are hereby again informed, that their release is ready for signing at the store of Messrs. Folwell and Comly, No. 95, Market-street, and, unless done by the 29th instant, they will be excluded from all benefit under the assignment.

NATHAN FOLWELL,
WM. MONTGOMERY.

Assignees of Comly and Allen.

January 19, 1819.

Notice.

The creditors of Caverly and Boyer are informed that the time limited by their assignment for executing a release, will expire on the 29th instant. Those who wish to avail themselves of the conditions of this said assignment, will find the release at the store of John Gill, jun. and Co. No. 204, Market-street. All those who do not sign the release on or before that day will be excluded, according to the terms thereof, from the benefits of said assignment.

P. CAVERLY,
Attorney for Assignees.

January 19, 1819.

Notice.

Whereas Henry J. Stuckert, druggist, of Philadelphia, did execute, on the 14th instant, to John Stuckert, an assignment of all his estate, real, personal, and mixed, in trust, according to the conditions of the assignment. The conditions of said assignment are for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall execute to him a release within twenty-nine days from the date of said assignment.

The assignment is recorded, and the release is left in the hands of H. J. Stuckert, S. W. corner of Second and Shippen streets.

JOHN STUCKERT.

December 28, 1818.

Notice.

Take notice, that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, for the benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and they have appointed Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the county of Court House, in the city of Philadelphia, to hear me and my creditors,—when and where you may attend.

J. L. THOMPSON.

Debtors' Apartment, Sept. 28, 1818.

What a picture, and how like what we may daily witness at Westminster? Yet, neither in England nor in the United States will the lawyers, who chiefly profit by such robberies, permit a law to be passed which enables the majority of creditors to settle with the debtor, as their own private concern, according to terms agreed on at a public meeting, formally convened.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a recent number of your valuable miscellany, (page 418 for December last.) Dr. Hegewisch, professor at Kiel, in Holstein, has stated an argument in defence of Mr. Malthus's system of population; but whether with effect, or not, will be best seen by what he himself says of it:—

"The system of Mr. M. seems to alarm many sensible persons, because they find that it traces the most part of human misery to laws of Nature. But the truth is, that the system of Mr. M. demonstrates a *moral cause* to be the most fertile cause of human misery, viz. *the neglect of the first parental duties.*"

"The novelty, but not the truth, of Mr. M.'s principle may be doubted. The essence of Mr. M.'s doctrine is no other than this:—do not marry and beget children, while you have only subsistence for yourself."

The worthy professor, although a thorough convert to the system, has evidently been forcibly impressed by the considerable degree of odium cast upon it: with such feelings, therefore, the course pursued by him is highly natural; in resting much of his defence on the most amiable, or rather only supportable, view of this celebrated system. My design, in the following remarks, will be first of all to shew the total fallacy of the support attempted, or supposed to be derived, from the introduction of moral restraint as a preventive check into the system; and subsequently to offer a few additional considerations on the antisocial scheme generally.

It is a truly remarkable fact, that, in the first edition of Mr. Malthus's essay, *moral restraint*, (or, as it is here rendered, "the neglect of parental duties," in marrying and procreating children without previously being prepared to keep them,) so far from having been considered the most fertile cause of human misery, was not even alluded to; and it was only in subsequent editions that moral restraint, as a check, was proposed at all. Prior to this, vice and misery were *alone* insisted upon as the positive checks to an increasing or superabundant population; which was certainly no otherwise than ascribing the most part of human misery to laws of Nature. And if, as will presently be shewn, the introduction of moral restraint be found altogether inapplicable to the proposed purpose, such must still continue to be

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the universal feeling. Believing, in that case, is synonymous with suffering: since no longer can we contemplate this astonishing fabric of the universe, this glorious disposition of things, with admiration and delight, but with dismay only. Heretofore, the benevolent design of general laws had been universally admitted; but now, alas! horrible idea!—if not absolutely ascertained to be so, they are, at least, liable to the imputation of injurious tendency, and, in the ordinary course of their operation, of leading to misery and destruction.*

Had moral restraint, or rather the neglect of exercising it, been, in reality, the most fertile cause of human misery; that Mr. M. should, in the first instance, have omitted to notice it, is truly astonishing: thence, however, we derive an independent argument in proof of its inefficiency. But undue stress need not be laid on inferential arguments, when, as on the present occasion, we have an abundant store in reserve of a more conclusive kind. Previous to stating these, it will be found of advantage to give a summary view of our actual condition and circumstances; I shall therefore do so.

Every individual introduced into being is subjected to the common laws of our nature; the first of which, in importance, both as it respects pleasurable existence in our individual capacity, and the general benefit, is the propensity to increase and multiply, resulting from the development of our corporeal organs, accompanied, at the same time, with a correspondent maturity of the intellectual faculty, thereby enabling us to provide for the support both of ourselves and of our offspring. Such, at least, are the circumstances in which this all-powerful principle is called into action. The more we contemplate the Divine regulations, the more fully must we be satisfied. Had the propensity alluded to occurred in infancy, and had then been capable of realization, before the period had arrived when we were in a capacity to provide for the consequences, misery and destruction, in the place of life and happiness, must have proved the consummation of the system.

* The inconvenience inseparable from the institution of general laws, happily for us, has been found both in design and execution, *the exception*, and not the rule. Teeth (says the admirable Paley in his Natural Theology,) were given us to eat, and not to ache.

Q q

Every

Every individual having land on which to labour, arrived at maturity with no naturally defective organs, is able, by the proper exertion of his faculties, to produce and provide necessary sustenance for nine other persons, exclusive of himself.

The admitted average produce of marriages in Europe is only four; in the whole world, about five.

Hence we have left to us a surplus fund of labour, or applicable talent, fully adequate to our exigencies in furnishing needful apparel, lodging, &c.

There is, therefore, in Nature, until all the land be fully cultivated, no necessity for the exercise of what appears to me to have been improperly denominated *moral* restraint, prohibiting marriage to all persons who should not previously have been enabled to possess themselves of wealth, or an unusual allotment of adventitious goods; it having already been shewn that every individual has a fund, in his own powers, fully adequate to the purpose of providing necessary and convenient subsistence for himself and family; and no one, it is presumed, will be found hardy enough to contend, that marriage is not the only secure and honourable mean of procreating children. Had the check proposed been a limit to the extent or excess of illicit indulgence, instead of a prohibition to the only unobjectionable mode of fulfilling an imperious duty, it might properly enough have been denominated moral restraint; and our neglect to exercise it would, without doubt, "have been multiplying misery in the world, and might well be called a sin." Moral restraint, rest assured, can never consist in denying ourselves the enjoyment inseparable from the honourable exercise of the most powerful and useful of our propensities. Thus, the antisocial system has no foundation in Nature, nor does it derive the slightest support from the fallacious and artificial colouring given to it by the introduction of what has been misnamed moral restraint. Any restraint, indeed, imposed upon marriage, is alike impolitic, absurd, and unjust; and would amount to nothing less than a license for promiscuous intercourse, which leads alone to misery and destruction.

In reference to the principle of population, we have the following independent argument in favour of marriage:—Nature solicits, but is soon satisfied; whereas, artificial excitement,

or promiscuous intercourse, uniformly tends to excess.

Nothing is farther from my inclination than to rail against legislators,—a task at all times odious and unprofitable; but it is really not without indignation that I read the recommendation of a parliamentary committee:—"To withhold support from the children of any marriage hereafter, between persons who, at the period of their union, shall have no reasonable prospect of maintaining them." It is a truly melancholy fact, that, in this country, the labourer, or, more properly speaking, the mass of the population, are unable, by their utmost exertions, to obtain the necessities, much less the conveniences and comforts, of life. In many, too many, districts, the insufficiency of agricultural wages, more particularly, is so great, that, over and above the benevolent contributions of public charities and private individuals, which in all neighbourhoods, to our honour be it spoken, are dealt out with no sparing hand, there is still a deficiency, and which is actually made up and paid out of the poor-rates.

Whence originates the lamentable condition to which we are reduced, and which has, no doubt, led to the recommendation of an expedient thus merciless and unwarrantable? If it be owing to defective civil institutions, a lavish public expenditure, wars, and to the wanton ambition of selfish, and often unprincipled, rulers, which must be gratified at all events,—the remedy will be found alone, not in an opposition to the dictates of natural laws, nor in the attempt to alter them, since they neither can nor need to be altered, but in more judicious civil arrangements, &c. Moreover, under existing circumstances, if no one were permitted to marry without previously having the means in his possession of providing for a family, or a subsequent certainty of acquiring them, it is evident few if any marriages could take place at all; and, at no remote period, the actual depopulation of the country must inevitably ensue. The laws of Nature are imperious and must be obeyed; if then, from the imposition of absurd restraints, the difficulty of doing so, in the only unobjectionable mode, become so great as to render it almost impracticable, illicit indulgence will necessarily follow; and, independently of the vice and misery consequent upon it, experience proves promiscuous

miscuous intercourse to be—not merely unfavourable to the increase of population, but destructive of it.

The system of the antisocialists amounts exactly to this:—that marriage, and having a family, are luxuries; and, therefore, like all other luxuries, should be confined to, and indulged in by, those persons only who are able to pay for them. If the exercise of restraint were really necessary in contracting marriages, let it be practised by the favored few who, previously having abundant means of providing for families, and also of gratifying every other inclination, might very well forbear, in this particular, in favour of their less happy brethren who are virtually deprived of every other gratification. A project, indeed, might be suggested, and which, too, without the aid of a parliamentary committee, I shall humbly recommend; by means of which these men of high privileges would not be totally deprived of this most exquisite delight. It is the following, viz.—That from and after the — day of July, 1819, every person contracting marriage, and having previously abundant means of providing for a family, or the reasonable hope, if not the certain prospect, of subsequently being able to do so, subscribe to the subjoined condition: on the birth of the first child, to be obliged to furnish necessary food and clothing for one other, the offspring of a less favored and less happy brother; at the birth of the second, for two additional strangers; of the third, three; of the fourth, four: perhaps it will be unnecessary to proceed, as, at the birth of the fourth child, in the short space, possibly, of less than four years, a family would be provided of fourteen in number, without any further trouble; a number, it is thought, that would satisfy any reasonable man. The unfitness and insufficiency of the application of moral restraint, as a preventive check to an over-increase of population, having, it is apprehended, been fully ascertained, I shall in a future paper introduce a few additional remarks upon the antisocial scheme generally.

Hackney.

S. SPURRELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently perused in your valuable miscellany many interesting remarks on the management of bees, I am induced to transmit to you for insertion the following letter, which, in my capacity of secretary to

the British Apiarian Society, I have received from Capt. Call, of Saplowhill, near Maidenhead.

The principal aim of my apiarian experiments and researches has been to discover a certain method by which the life of the bee could be saved, at the same time yielding a proportionate degree of profit to the proprietor. The most complete and impartial trial was given to the various systems recommended by every scientific apiarian, native or foreign; nor did I relinquish the practice of any particular system, until its fallacy or its disadvantages had been satisfactorily ascertained: I entered upon its adoption, divested, I hope, of all prejudice, having only one aim in view, and caring not by what means it was attained, nor under what name or authority it had been recommended. The storying system was originally invented on the humane principle of saving the life of the bees, and appropriating to ourselves that portion of the produce of their labours, which, on the most mature judgment and calculation, might be considered as superfluous or unnecessary to the support of the colony. The disadvantages of the storying system, which are minutely described in my *Treatise on the Nature and Management of Bees*, are, however, now too generally acknowledged to suppose that it will ever be adopted in future by those who wish to establish an apiary on the genuine principles of safety to the bees and profit to themselves. It was the circumstance mentioned by the ingenious writer of the annexed letter—the killing of the queen bee by projecting the sliders between the stories, that first led me to the consideration of the disadvantages of the storying system; to which may be added, the certain and positive extraction of a portion of the future population of the hive, in the state of nymphæ or larvæ. A strong conviction, however, rested upon my mind, that some method might be adopted, by which a partial deprivation of the contents of a hive might be effected, without endangering the life of the queen, or extracting any part of the embryo population of the hive. As to any successful operation on the common hive, on account of its being inaccessible but to the most determined and skilful apiarian, I was long aware that every idea must be abandoned; for, although it be not only possible, but actually feasible, to take a part of the combs from a common hive, there are

few persons who shew an inclination, or who possess sufficient skill, to undertake it; and I therefore hope that the time is not far distant when we shall see the common hive exploded from general use.

After many and repeated experiments, I invented the hive,—a number of which I have had now in use for above five years, with the same family inhabiting them; for, although I cannot believe, with the exception of the queen bee, that any of the aboriginal inhabitants remain, I am yet certain that no change has taken place in the identical race of the insects which at present occupy the hives. Amongst the numerous apiaries which have been established on this principle, that of Capt. Call, of Saplow-hill, may be considered as the most complete. It possesses every advantage which the economist can desire, and every gratification which the amateur can look for. In regard to a knowledge of practical apiarian science, he is *nulli secundus*; and I am proud to declare that I have gained from him many interesting points connected with the management of bees, which have escaped my individual observation, and which will be made public in a future edition of my Treatise.

According to the annexed list, Capt. Call's apiary consists at present of twenty-two hives, which, on the 25th of February, 1819, were all in good health; one, however, appears to have been lost by the negligence of his servants in giving it the requisite food. This apiary was established in 1815, and has now been in a high state of prosperity for four years; each hive, during that period, yielding a certain quantity of comb, and throwing off the swarms annually. I am certain no further argument is necessary to prove the excellence of the improved system, in regard to the essential point of profit. In September, 1817, I was present at the deprivation of all the hives composing the apiary of Capt. Call; and, although I cannot charge my memory at this time with the exact quantity of comb taken from the hives, I am certain that the result was highly gratifying, not only to the proprietor, but to the number of highly respectable individuals who witnessed the operation.

The luminous statement of his apiary, exhibited by Capt. Call, may give rise to some curious investigation into the plus or minus of the actual consumption of a hive, under the same circumstances, and subject to the same temperature.

For instance, the weight of No. 13, in September, 1818, was 56 pounds; in March, 1819, it was reduced to 20 pounds, making a consumption, in six months, of 36 pounds of honey. If we take the hive No. 14, which, in September, was 38lb., we find it, in December, reduced to 17lb., and in the month following increasing 8lb. How has this increase been effected? or, by what means have the bees been able to make the addition to their store, instead of diminishing it? This is an important query to every keeper of bees; and I hope the solution of it may be satisfactorily ascertained by an examination of the hive, which I am certain will not be refused by the liberal-minded owner.

It is, indeed, true that the culture of the bee in this country is in its infancy; but I trust that the patriotic endeavors of the British Apiarian Society will remove those obstacles which at present impede its progress; and I shall, as an individual, feel myself happy in answering any query, or in giving direct information, on any point of apiarian science, to persons addressing me at the office of the British Apiarian Society, No. 205, Piccadilly, where the hive and other apiarian apparatus are constantly exhibited.

ROBERT HUISH.

To the Secretary of the British Apiarian Society.

Saplow-hill, March 11, 1819.

Sir,—This being a fine day for the final examination of the apiary under my direction, for this season, I commenced my operations, and am happy to inform you, I found every hive, with the exception of those marked *, in perfect health, strength, and vigor; free from any complaint, and very active. I found the combs in good order; and, as soon as the season is a little more advanced, shall commence the deprivation of them.

This year I found fewer bees dead in the apiary, and scarcely any lying on the stand, and the hives in general pretty clean. I have also the pleasure to add, that the apiaries at Bath and in Devon were in a very thriving state. The latter yielded some of the finest-flavoured honey I ever tasted, and beautiful in colour: these hives were full of honey, and I left directions for another deprivation to be made next month.

As I had occasion to go over a great space of country, shooting and riding, I regret to say, that I saw very few hives; and yet the country was then yielding a quantity of food (Jannary). The person, whose apiary I inspected, had several storying hives, but was not able to obtain

obtain any honey from them this year ; and she informed me that, in passing the slider between the hives, she had destroyed the queen bee in two instances, which made her reluctant to attempt taking the honey from those hives.

March 15.

Since writing the above, this day being a fine spring day, I had the pleasure of

seeing my apiary in full vigor, and every hive had commenced its labors ; I watched each hive separately, and observed the bees very active, collecting farina from the crocuses, &c.

I subjoin a list, with the deprivation made last year, and the weight of each hive, exclusive of the hive itself, since Sept. 17 to March 11, 1819.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 25.	Feb.	March.	Deprivation, September and October.
1	44	44		37	32		32	*19lb. comb.
2	30	30		32	—		32	
3	40	40		30	—		—	
4	30	40		40	—		—	10lb. comb.
*5	23	23		20	12		7	An old cottage hive : found scarcely any bees.
6	40	39		37	23		22	
7	23	23		13	8		7	*30lb. comb.
8	23	23		18	7		7	*28lb. comb.
9	45	45		45	30		22	
10	18	18		17	17		22	
11	35	35		12	—		8	
12	32	32		18	—		15	2½lb. comb in August.
13	56	56		35	37		20	
14	38	38		17	25		25	
15	24	24		20	34		24	
16	18	18		14	12		8	*28lb. comb.
17	24	24		14	—		14	
18	12	12		11	8		7	
19	28	28		13	8		8	*60lb. comb.
20	20	20		18	18		7	*30lb. comb : very few bees.
21	26	26		14	22		10	
22	12	12		10	10		—	Found dead on inspection 11th of March, but were all active 25th of February ; but, my gardener not having any sirup left, the feeding of it could not take place. It was a cast, and, the combs in September not having honey, I filled two of them with sirup ; and I have not the least doubt, had I been at home, they would have been as healthy as the other hives.

N.B. The feeding of the apiary has cost eight shillings.

G. J. CALL.

* These were cottage hives, placed over the patent ones,—which, on being taken away, left the new ones weighing as above, and yielding the above quantity of comb.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable miscellany is in general better employed than in treasuring up, like some of your cotemporaries, every nothing that can be met with in the records of heraldic antiquities. Probably, however, you will think the following fact deserving a slight notice in your pages : hereafter it may perhaps serve to point a terribly (because justly) severe epigram on “the great captain and conqueror” of the age.

The family name of the Duke of Wellington, it is well known, is Wellesley ; and the present family motto is to be found in the peerages, as follows : —“*Porro unum est necessarium* ;—More-

over one thing is needful ;” the words of our Saviour’s rebuke to Martha, who was troubled about many things. In what sense the noble duke understands this (in its present situation) highly ambiguous sentence I shall not pretend to say, nor on what occasion it was adopted by his father, in lieu of the heathen original which I annex, and which, it appears by a document to which I have access, was borne by him, Garrett Wesley (afterwards Wellesley,) in his younger days,—“*Unica virtus est necessaria*,” (Virtue—in the Roman sense of the word, of course,—that is,) “Military talent, and nothing else, is needful.” Others may make their comments.

K. S.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the request of your correspondent G. G. C. at page 11 of this volume, I send the following easy theorems, for finding the dominical letter for any year.

1. For the *Old Style*, or any year before 1752:—

$$y + \frac{y}{4} + 4$$

7

the remainder (if any) must be subtracted from 7, and the difference will be the index of the dominical letter sought.

Example for the Year 1749.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1749 \\ \frac{1}{4} = 437 \\ + \text{the constant No. } 4 \\ \hline 7 \overline{) 2190} \text{ (6 remainder.} \\ \underline{312} \end{array}$$

∴ 7 — 6 = 1, index of A, the dominical letter for the year 1749.

Again, for the *New Style*.

$y + \frac{y}{4} + c$: — C + 1 : divide by 7, and the remainder subtracted from 7, as before, will give the answer.

Here C is the *cents* of the year, and *c* the *cents* of its fourth part.

Example for the present Year 1819.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1819 \\ \frac{1}{4} = 454 \\ + c = \text{cents of the } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{last No. } \dots\dots \end{array} \right\} 4 \\ \hline 2277 \\ - 18 + 1 = 19 \\ \hline 7 \overline{) 2258} \text{ (4 remainder.} \\ \underline{322} \end{array}$$

∴ 7 — 4 = 3, index of C, the dominical letter required.

The following is another new and easy method, adapted to the *New Style*, which I have not seen in any author:—

Divide the *cents* of the year by 4, and mark the remainder. Also, to the two remaining figures of the given year add its fourth part, and 4, if the above remainder should happen to be 1; or, if the remainder be 2, add only 2: divide the sum by 7; and this second remainder, subtracted from 7, will give the required answer.

Example for the Year 1798.

The *cents* 17 divided by 4, leave 1 for the remainder, and 4 is the number to be added: thus—98, the tens and units.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{4} = 24 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 7 \overline{) 126} \text{ (0 rem.} \\ \underline{18} \end{array}$$

Then 7 — 0 = 7, index of G, the dominical letter required.

Example 2, for the Year 1821.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cents } 18 \\ 4 \overline{) 18} \text{ (2 rem. then} \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} = 5 \\ + 2, \text{ because rem.} \\ \hline 7 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$$

21 tens and units
is 2.

And 7 — 0 = G, the dominical letter required.

Note.—If the *cents*, when divided by 4, leave 0 or 3 for remainders, no additional sum is necessary.

Example for the Year 1907.

Here the *cents*, divided by 4, leave a remainder of 3; nothing is to be added, but simply the two numbers, viz.

$$\begin{array}{r} 07 \\ + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \\ \hline 7 \overline{) 8} \text{ (1 rem.} \end{array}$$

And 7 — 1 = 6, index of F, the dominical letter for the year 1907.

The *Old Style* ceased Sept. 2, 1752, and the *New Style* commenced the next day, called the 14th; consequently, this year, being leap, had three dom. letters, E.D.A. the first serving for January and February, and the last for the end of the year.

In the above examples *fractions* are rejected as useless. A. B.

Richmond; Feb. 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VAGRANT mendicants may be divided into three classes:—first, wanderers in search of that species of employment to which they have been educated; but on which, by the sudden termination of the war, or some casual occurrence, there is a temporary depression,—a meritorious set of men;—secondly, those who are driven, by want of work or accidental distress, to their parishes, and have passes of security, which do not entitle them to relief, or allow them to ask alms,—an excusable set. And thirdly, those without any ostensible mode of subsistence but the debased one of beggary, or the outrageous one of plunder,—a set that must meet with general reprobation. All these classes, if detected in the act of begging, the indiscriminating letter of the law, with which the magistrate too often faithfully complies, consigns to the disgrace and horrors of a prison. By 7 J. c. 4., idle and disorderly persons shall be sent to the House of Correction; and, by 17 G. ii. c. 5, are classed among idle and disorderly persons:—"All persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in the street, highways, or passages,

passages, to beg or gather alms in the parishes or places where they dwell;" and, added to a long list of delinquents in the same Act, is this clause,—“And all other persons wandering abroad and begging shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds within the intent and meaning of this Act.”

I believe it will not be contended, by the warmest advocates for civil regularity, that all these classes ought to be alike suppressed. To prevent those who have ability and inclination from seeking work is both impolitic and unjust. An attempt, however, has been made to confine the poor to their respective parishes. Laws have been repeatedly passed to compel parishes to provide their poor with work or maintenance; but surely, where the whole occupation of the parish is agricultural, and the pauper has acquired skill in mechanical or other scientific employment, it is a hardship on the parish, a cruelty to the individual, and an injury to the commonwealth, thus to limit his abilities and cripple his exertions. If he can neither get work, nor be allowed to solicit charity, he must live in inertness on the scanty assistance of a parish or the provision of a work-house. From that moment, the spirit of emulation and the noble pride of independence vanish; and, ever after, this last resort of penury and want is sought on easy terms. In all such cases, migration is individually, parochially, and nationally, beneficial. But the facility with which this character is assumed, could not fail to give birth to innumerable impositions; and the consequence is, that swarms of beggars, pretending to labour under every species of misfortunes and unhappiness, assail the public ear with clamour and solicitation. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that thousands take advantage of an abounding benevolence to live in idleness and profligacy. No part of the kingdom is exempt from their visits; but all parts are not equally molested by them. Large towns, where wealth and population abound, and dissipation finds an asylum in the thickest mazes of society, are their favourite haunts; but, in their annual or more frequent visitations to each, the small towns that intervene suffer most from their beggary and pillage. In such places, the burthen is severely felt; but, as a general grievance, it is a dead weight pressing on the sober and industrious, and an abuse of those feelings which do honour to humanity.

There is another and more cogent

reason for the suppression of imposters. Nothing is more evident than that such suppression will be favourable to those who are really in distress. It must be so, if no more money be then bestowed than now; but, if imposition can be prevented, it is reasonable to calculate on a greater number of contributions. Some certainly withhold their hand on account of the difficulty of detection; and it must be allowed that the plausibility of a thorough-paced beggar, hacknied in fraud, will elude the greatest sagacity, and laugh at the most acute discrimination. To the honour of our nature, however, be it mentioned, that the mass of mankind do not make this the ground of refusing their pittance. They generously argue that it is better to give to ten imposters than deny one fellow-creature in distress. But when such an oppressive number subsist upon the general bounty, many objects of pity must receive much less than their necessities require; and much less than they would, if their tale of lamentation were relied on.

If any thing more be required to render the present system of mendicity obnoxious, it is its being the nursery of villany and falsehood, and the support of idleness and dissipation. It is eminently calculated to inculcate every kind of immorality, more rapidly than the active and benevolent exertions of religious societies can check it.

The difficulty of eradicating this evil will be found proportionate to its extent, and the time it has existed. From having been so long silently acquiesced in, it appears to have been regarded as an essential gradation of society; as if the scale of social order would be defective without it. I grant that in every state, whatever be the highest rank, mendicity is the lowest: but, if this inference of its necessity be just, it is manifest that its degree may be considerably diminished.

The question then resolves itself simply into this: how can relief be administered to distressed vagrants without submitting to the impositions of the idle? The objections to the common mode are, that the sum each beggar receives cannot be ascertained; and that the sum which each individual gives, is too trifling to induce him to enter into a strict examination of the case; the consequence of this is, that numerous impostors encroach on those sums which are allotted by the charitable to the relief of the necessitous; and that the constant

constant practice of fraud by some, stifles the feeling of pity for others. The remedy which I propose is, that in every town the charitable shall raise a sum equivalent to the total of such small sums as every individual supposes he bestows on such necessitous vagrants in a year: that such sums shall be vested in a committee; of whom three, resident in the town, shall be annually appointed to the office of relievers: that all vagrants shall be directed to apply to one of them, who shall, if he thinks the applicant an object of distress, give him a ticket of relief, to be delivered to either of the others: if he also approve of the case, such relief shall be afforded as the second reliever shall deem sufficient.

The advantage of this will be, that the case of every applicant will undergo a severe scrutiny by two gentlemen of discernment and character; that objects of distress will always be assisted to procure employment, or to proceed to their place of destination; that rogues and impostors, dreading a strict examination, will not apply; and the certainty of being turned over to the magistrate for commitment, if fraud appear, will assuredly deter them; whereas, the same beggars have now the confidence, arising from impunity, to visit the same town four or five times in a few months, and are instructed, by those who have already tried, from whom they may expect relief; that the apprehensions of those, who now refuse to give at all from a fear of being imposed on, will be removed; and lastly, that pride, acting on those very few who will not give because their charity would be unknown, will tend to equalize the burthen.

Passes would considerably facilitate the detection of fraud; but the common passes are evidently insufficient, from the ease with which they are forged, transferred from hand to hand, or their dates altered. It would be an improvement, if government were to provide the magistracy with engraved passes, (blanks being left for the insertion of name, date, &c.) bound up for conveniency like a banker's check-book, with a cypher, through which each should be separated from its duplicate. One plate would be sufficient for the whole; they would be uniform throughout the kingdom, and therefore, by comparison with his own book, every magistrate might, with tolerable accuracy, discern a forgery, which, by application to the magistrate who holds the corresponding part of the cypher attached to the duplicate, might be

infallibly detected. As the plate might contain the words, 'age, height, and appearance,' which could be described in as many words, the person might be identified. Add to this, that the pass should be endorsed by a magistrate or reliever in every district through which the vagrant travels: this would be as beneficial to the necessitous as discouraging to the idle vagrant.

It may, indeed, be objected, that the whole of this remedy is too complex and operose. I contend that complication must be the chief instrument in removing such a grievance; that, if any occasion is worth it, it is the suppression of vice and the relief of wretchedness. Or it may be said, that no gentlemen will be found to undertake an office of so much trouble and responsibility. I cannot suppose that the trouble will be at all commensurate with the pleasure of rendering such an essential service to the distressed and to the community. By the appointment of three or more relievers, the trouble will be divided, and it will, probably, decrease. All suspicion in the public of the money being misapplied, will be removed by the office being annual, and the examination of their accounts by the Committee. The sums paid by one will correspond in number with the tickets delivered by another; and the sums, tickets, and balance, to be returned to the Committee, will correspond with the sums at first received. Three or more relievers should be appointed to provide for the absence of either. C.

Totnes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been lately on a visit at a friend's house, who is a great admirer of your Magazine, an enquiry in one of its late volumes, signed Ellerby, respecting the occasion of the superior pleasure arising from the perusal of some compositions over others, from their superior melody,—became the subject of our morning's conversation.

I happen, unfortunately for myself, to be situated where books are a scarce commodity, and therefore I have not the means of referring to the authorities there mentioned; nor have I been fortunate enough to see the former numbers of your miscellany where this subject is treated: however, as I suppose the field is still open, permit a new correspondent to hazard some cursory conjectures on this subject. If they should be determined

mined not to be very erudite, they may perhaps at least have some novelty to recommend them.

The art of writing melodiously has been named by lexicographers *Rhythmopœia*, a certain musical faculty in composing, which depends partly on natural endowment, and partly on acquired talent; but, in my opinion, (as I hope to demonstrate by examples,) much more on the former than is generally apprehended; and to enforce that, I believe somewhat novel, opinion, is the object of this little essay.

All the writers, that I am acquainted with, on the subject of rhythm, treat it as a musical faculty; and, I incline to think, with more strict accuracy than they themselves seem aware of.

Scientifically considered, rhythm certainly consists in the number and combination of long and short syllables; which, being properly arranged, produce that metrical harmony we so much admire in composition, and the art of producing which is the object of Ellerby's enquiry.

Now, sir, I conceive the great mistake in all the writers upon this subject arises from their considering melody and harmony as synonymous terms,—from which fundamental error great confusion in their ideas necessarily ensues. Harmony I consider as, in no small degree, the effect of art; but melody, as the produce of nature. Perhaps I may express my opinion more intelligibly by saying, that, to produce melody in composition, the writer must be endowed by nature with a musical ear; but that observation, study, and the talent of imitation, will enable a person not so endowed by Nature to construct a composition of considerable harmony.

Harmony is obtained from the artificial construction of a sentence, by the methodical arrangement and combination of the words in which it consists; but melody may still be wanting. It may indeed, in a certain degree, be superadded by correction; but, if the writer possessed a musical ear, this additional charm would have flowed spontaneously in the original formation. The adaptation even of particular words to the ideas to be expressed, as they respectively consist, more or less, of mutes or liquids, contribute materially to this effect. Upon this principle, it is perfectly clear, that different living languages admit, in very different degrees, of those qualities. Harmony is to be

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obtained in all languages by a skilful composer, but melody in very different degrees in different languages.

There is, perhaps, as little melody to be met with, generally, in the French, as in any of the living languages; and that is the true reason why it has so frequently been styled an unmusical one, when contrasted with that of Italy.

There are among the Latin prose writers scarcely any instances to be exhibited, where harmony in an eminent degree is not to be found; but Cicero stands so superlatively conspicuous for melody, that no example can make the doctrine on which I am insisting, clearer, or more comprehensible. Among the poets, Virgil stands equally superior to the others, as Cicero does among the prose writers. Indeed, it is not possible to conceive melody to be carried to a greater height than it is by this poet. In our own language there is not less difference to be observed in this particular, among those, too, of the greatest celebrity. With every other charm of composition, solid sense, refined ideas, deep learning, manly sentiments, correct expression, and considerable harmony, Mr. Addison has no pretensions whatever to melody. Indeed, it does not seem to have been a distinguishing characteristic of the age in which he wrote. Among our poets none have exceeded Pope in that particular: with him it was the effect of an ear naturally musical; and those who have attempted the same effect artificially, have fallen into feebleness and insipidity. The first of our prose writers, in modern times at least, from whom melodious strains flowed spontaneously, was Robertson. Johnson, named the Colossus of literature, was in this particular miserably deficient: even in attempting harmony, he was monotonously turgid; but to be melodious was contrary to his very nature. It may appear a singular observation, but I am in an egregious error if it be not founded on truth, that, admitting the previous qualifications of correct language, and other acquirements, to be obtained only from education, the man who can excel in whistling, singing, or dancing, by the mere impulse of nature, will, *ceteris paribus*, also excel such of his cotemporaries as are without these constitutional or organic qualifications in melodious language, or, as it is usually styled, though erroneously, harmonious composition.

From these premises, I deduce the following conclusions:—First, that har-

R r

mony

mony is frequently found in the most celebrated authors without melody. Secondly, that melody, though a distinct qualification, is seldom, if ever, found without harmony, and cannot readily be conceived entirely independent of, and unconnected with, it. And thirdly, that the two united compose that perfection of style, which satisfies the judgment of the critical, and tickles the ear of the cursory reader. DE VERULAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a FOURTH TOUR in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON, of BENNETT'S-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XVII.

Caernarvon; Sept. 12, 1800.

My dear brother,

WE have made an excursion to Clynog, a retired village, ten miles south-west of Caernarvon, lying between the mountains and the sea. We passed the house of Glynllifon, the seat of Lord Newborough. The entrance and the woods we saw, but the mansion kept so close among the trees, that it was with difficulty we could discern the smoke of its chimneys. The country is better cultivated, and better wooded, than any part of Caernarvonshire that I have seen.

I could not help noticing, as we passed, the Welsh mode of getting-in harvest. In a field of wheat I saw the farmer, his wife, and three children: they had three drags, with each one horse; and each horse mounted by a boy or girl. The woman laid nine sheaves of corn upon a drag; the man raked; the child drove. When the woman had loaded a drag, she stood still till another came: when the man had raked the ground occupied by the last load, he stood still till his wife had moved out of his way: the children always sat still, for they had nothing to do but to hold a halter and let the horse carry them. And so the whole family would go on, soberly; till, by the blessing of God, and continuance of fine weather, they might, in time, have carried all their wheat. A few miles to the left, within the mountains, I had before seen a lazy fellow in a hay-field, loading two women alternately with hay. They carried it home on their backs, while he rested on his fork till each returned for another load.

Clynog presents the uncommon spectacle of a tower steeple rising out of a grove of trees. The chain of mountains here approaches the sea. Their

termination, the grand three-headed promontory, called the Rivals, is three miles beyond; but a line drawn across would reach the sea in about five or six hundred yards; and Gwern Coch, the nearest mountain, in about a mile. The chain seems here to prohibit human footsteps; and one would imagine, that birds or fishes only could penetrate further. There is, however, a road leading to Prollheli, which winds among the mountains, and, after four miles, leaves them behind.

We dined at the New Inn, which is the older of the two at Clynog. Its mistress, the widow of a former curate of the parish, we found a very intelligent woman; and her moderate charge and honest kindness proclaimed her truly Welsh.

We were conducted to the church of Clynog, by the clerk's wife, without shoes or stockings: but she had a worse deficiency, she neither spoke nor understood one word of English; and vain were my enquiries after St. Beuno, his chapel, and his chest. In this distress I sent for our landlady, who pointed out what I wanted to see.

The chest of St. Beuno is a log of wood, hollowed within, and covered with a lid, which has strong iron hinges, and a chink to receive money. It is secured by three locks, and opened only once a-year, when the contributions of pious persons, amounting to about thirty or forty shillings, are distributed among the poor. It was whispered to us that piety was not the only incitement to these donations; that, if a young woman had committed a fault, for sixpence the saint would kindly interpose, and prevent the consequences that might otherwise have ensued.

In an ancient vaulted passage, which communicates both with the church and the chapel of St. Beuno, was formerly found the statue of Winifred, the celebrated saint of Flintshire, who was the niece of Beuno. It lies there still; and the discovery of whom it represents does great honour to the penetration of the discoverers, for it has neither head or arms.

The chapel of St. Beuno is large and lofty; and, if the saint himself erected it for his mausoleum, he must have had at least as much vanity as devotion. His remains were deposited in the centre of the chapel, and worked miracles for ages. They healed the sick; particularly, they cured rickety children; and, it must be owned, by the most rational method

method that ever saint adopted. The patients were dipped in a well hard by, wrapped in blankets, and placed on the tomb,—where they remained all night. Instances of this have occurred within these very few years. But the sacrilegious Lord Newborough (whether he thought like the boy, whose goose laid golden eggs, I know not,) employed workmen to pull down the tomb, and dig up the body. The first they accomplished, for they broke the tomb into a hundred pieces; in the second they luckily failed, for, by the time that they had dug three feet in depth, they had become so completely intoxicated, that they were obliged to give up their enterprize, and it was never resumed.

The stones are carefully piled up, and mark the place where the saint reposes; but he has been robbed of his heavenly diploma, and cures the sick no more.

The skill of St. Beuno as a surgeon was far more extraordinary than his practice of physic. It is well known that he took the head of his niece Winifred, after it had been severed from her body, and placed it again on her shoulders, where it lived and flourished fifteen years, with no other mark of the injury it had sustained than a small white circle round the neck.

The well of St. Beuno is enclosed by a quadrangular stone wall, but is open at the top. Woe be to him that approaches it without caution! for it is surrounded by offerings more likely to be acceptable to a heathen goddess than a Christian saint.

The Welsh had many holy wells besides that of St. Winifred, still so called; and the common people have great faith in them to this day. A proof of their good sense, who made their saints cure diseases by fine clear springs of cold water, while every other people ascribed that virtue to dry bones, the mouldering remnants of the human body.

We have made another excursion to the Island of Anglesey; and have visited the town and castle of Beaumaris. The bay had now a glassy surface, and was enlivened by a number of vessels. Beyond this was the town, washed by the sea on one side, and sheltered by steep wooded hills on the other. The principal street is broad, straight, and not ill built. It contains a good inn, and many good lodging-houses; for the Irish, having made Caernarvon dear and saucy, are flocking to Beaumaris.

At the farther end of this street stands the castle. A charming piece of ground,

called the Castle-green, lies between it and the sea; and is the public promenade of the town. As the castle had no steep rock for security, it was surrounded by a deep ditch, which could occasionally be filled from the water.

The castle of Beaumaris is reckoned less beautiful than those of Conwy and Caernarvon. Its towers are round, and not so lofty, and the elegant turrets are wanting; but it has a singular and massive appearance, and much would have been said of it if it had not had such peerless castles for its neighbours. It is also less known. Nobody goes through Beaumaris; and few go to it.

The court of the castle is now a bowling-green. I will not affirm, that tall grass and weeds, through which one could with difficulty make one's way, might not be more appropriate: I can only say that neatness, even as an attendant upon ruins, did not offend me.

Opposite to the entrance is the state chamber, presenting a front with five regular windows; but we can only look up into it; the floor, having been of wood, is gone. Here

Princes sat, where nettles grow.

Here, for a short time, sat the unfortunate Richard the Second. It is remarkable, that of four castles, built in this country by his great-great-grandfather, three served him for an asylum, and one for a prison. He fled, successively to Conwy, Beaumaris, Caernarvon, and Conwy again; and he was taken to Flint.

On the right is the chapel, the ribbed stone roof of which is entire, and deservedly admired. Underneath the chapel is a dungeon. It is now no more than a vault, admitting light through an entrance broken above, by which we descended into it; but, in its perfect state, not a ray could penetrate. I shuddered at the thought; and pitied, while I blamed those mistaken Christians, who could supplicate pardon of the God of mercy, when they confined their fellow creatures under their feet, and deprived them of the common benefits of light and air.

A gallery formerly ran through the outer walls of the castle, with recesses for soldiers on one hand, and doors to the different apartments on the other. We walked through two angles and one side of the square: what more remains I know not. There is a space all round the outside of the castle, enclosed, on the other hand, by a high stone wall.

From the castle of Beaumaris we

mounted Baron Hill, and walked though the beautiful woods of Lord Bulkeley to see the *cist faen*, or stone coffin, of Joan, natural daughter of John, King of England, and wife of Llewelyn Prince of Wales. This princess came down from the Welsh camp on the mountains, and had the inexpressible pleasure of making peace between her father and her husband. What a glorious prerogative of woman is that of making peace! She died in 1237; and her husband built the monastery of Llanfaes over her grave. After the destruction of the priory, the coffin became a watering trough for cattle. Lord Bulkeley has rescued it from this degraded situation, and has given it a place in his park; but he does not seem, as yet, to have determined how to dispose of it; and, in the mean time, it lies neglected. If his lordship were to consult me on the subject, I should counsel him to beg the coffin of Llewelyn from the church of Llanrwst, where it has lain above ground ever since the demolition of the Abbey of Maynan; and, if this could not be accomplished, I should recommend him to present to the church the coffin of Joan.

From the *cist faen* we ascended to the fort, a small castellated building rising out of the woods, and mounting ten or a dozen peaceable little guns, whose only business is to announce days of rejoicing. Notwithstanding my general contempt for modern antiques, this commanded my respect from the beauty of its situation.

As I sat silent on horseback, on my return, I had nothing to do but contemplate the mountains: never did I see them look so sublime. On their own ground, one is too near them; from the island, one can consider them as a grand whole.

The chain of mountains begins at the Great Orme's head, and ends at the Rivals, which is about thirty-eight or forty miles distant. These two points, and one other between, that is, Penmaen Mawr, touch the sea; but the general line of the mountains recedes inwards, like a bow, leaving a space of what, in comparison, may be called level ground; but who so travels it, will find, to his cost, that it is composed of steep rocky hills. Perhaps it is no where more than five miles in breadth. This district is called Arfon; and Caernarvon, which is seated in it, is the city or castle of Arfon.

There are but three openings by which one can penetrate into the recesses

of the mountains. The first, and grandest, of these is Nant Ffrancon; the second is Nant Beris; the third is by Cwellyn pool.

At first, my view of these stupendous masses of rock and earth was obstructed by clouds; but they travelled, gradually, down the sides of the mountains, and lay on the vales like whipped syllabub. Snowdon and Carnedd Hewelyn, which is but 238 feet lower than Snowdon, alone were capped; but their caps were like thin muslin, through which the shape of the head is seen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

From the GERMAN of WIELAND.

HECATE, LUNA, DIANA, who meet in a fork-way.

HECATE. — How lucky it is that chance has so unexpectedly brought us together. Now we may clear up a point which has long troubled my comprehension.

Luna. — What is that, Hecate?

Hecate. — Look me narrowly in the face, Luna; observe me from top to toe, before and behind, and tell me, upon thy virgin honour, whether thou wouldst have taken me for Diana, if I had met thee by myself.

Luna. — I doubt it much. Your whole figure and costume is so different, that it were impossible, in my palest shine, to mistake you.

Hecate. — But to thee and Diana it must often have happened, that each of you fancied she saw herself when you have at any time met.

Diana. — We? what a singular idea! I take Luna for myself? She must become a mere looking-glass ere that will happen.

Luna (*ironically smiling*). — Were the difference between Diana and me still smaller than I had flattered myself it was, yet I know myself too well to be capable of so singular an error.

Hecate. — You really do not seem aware that all we three, though under different characters and names, are but one and the same goddess.

Luna. — How? thou art I?

Diana. — Thou Diana?

Hecate. — That I will not exactly maintain: but thou art Hecate, and thou art Hecate, and ye are both Hecate, without my being less Hecate than yourselves.

Diana. — Excellent! and who prates such stuff?

Hecate. — O! those say it who must know — the mythologists.

Diana. — The mythologists may say what they please; I think I must know best who I am; and, until I am afflicted, like the daughters of Prætus, with the nymphomania, no one shall make me believe that I am Luna or Hecate, — still less both at once.

Luna (smiling).—Do not grow warm, Diana; who can say whether the mythologists, after all, may not know us better than we do ourselves. They would not maintain a thing so positively, if there were not something in it.

Diana.—Hear me, Luna: on this score I can put up with no jokes. I have every imaginable regard for thy merits, but I should by no means take it well to be mistaken for thee. I do not grudge thee thy Endymion, and the fifty daughters of whom thou madest him the father on Mount Latmos; but I must beg leave to decline the honour of passing for their mother.

Luna.—Diana, Diana, do not compel me to speak, or I shall remind thee of something at which, were I Diana, I should blush more deeply than at the honor of being the mother of fifty lovely girls.——Actæon!

Diana.—Thou wilt not surely throw that in my teeth: was he not punished severely enough for the misfortune of having unintentionally beheld me bathing.

Luna.—The Fauns have very free tongues, Diana; and mortals, who always judge of us by themselves, cannot conceive that a goddess, who had no personal motives for not caring to be surprised in a bath, should so cruelly have punished the handsome huntsman for a moment of innocent admiration. They think it less unjust to thee to believe the story of the Fauns, who are known to be a prying set, and who attribute the metamorphosis of Actæon to a collision between thy tender regard for reputation, and thy extraordinary complaisance toward the youth.

Hecate.—As it seems, I have no little right to regard the honor of forming but one essence with Diana and Luna as somewhat equivocal. But, as in my own person I am Proserpina, I can very well allow that two or three things be laid to your charge for which I might not exactly care to answer. Our being all three one and the same Hecate, does not prevent, if I rightly understand the mythologists, that each in her own person remains what she is. So that I am neither Luna nor Diana, but Proserpina; thou neither Proserpina nor Luna, but Diana; and thou, Luna, neither Diana nor Proserpina, but the same Luna who presented the happy Endymion with fifty daughters.

Luna.—Ah, now I have hit on the explanation of the riddle. Hecate is merely a name, which belongs to us all three.

Hecate.—Not so. Hecate is no mere name, but the real, and true, and substantial Hecate, who consists of us all three conjointly, and is therefore called the three-fold and the three-formed.

Diana.—We are both then Hecate, as well as you.

Hecate.—So say the mythologists.

Diana.—If so, then, there are three Hecates,—that is clear.

Hecate.—By no means. I see that you have not yet understood me.

Luna.—Didst thou but understand thyself, my good Hecate! How can we be but one, when, as thou seest, there are three of us.

Hecate.—Three indeed, in as much as I am Proserpina, thou Luna, and she Diana; but only one Hecate, in as much as Luna and Diana are as much Hecate as myself.

Luna.—Acknowledge, goddess, that, with thy mythological subtleties, thou takest advantage of our poor wits. We are, and are not. I am thou, and thou art not I. We are three, and we are one; and what no one of us is singly, that we are all together. What wild gibberish. I will not be Luna, if I understand one word of it.

Hecate.—I am not a whit better off, my dearest. I hoped, by our meeting, that the thing would be cleared up; but I must own, that, in endeavouring to render comprehensible to you what is to me utterly incomprehensible, my head turns round,—I see blue and green. Had we but a mythologist here.

Luna.—He would so completely confound us, that all the hellebore in the world would not set us right again.

Diana.—Do you know what, goddesses, the best way is to think no more about the matter. The mythologists may say of us what they please, they can neither make more nor less of us than we are. Let us each go our own way, and—Great Jupiter! what a horrible noise is there! don't you hear.

Luna.—I hear a barking, as of a thousand dogs; and a hissing, as of ten thousand snakes.

Hecate.—Flashes lighten from the ground; storm-winds howl athwart the wood; the cracking oak-trees are upturned by the roots.

Diana.—The earth quakes beneath my feet,—it cleaves,—and tongues of sulphureous flame dart forth. What a shape rises from the abyss! Have you ever in your lives seen any thing so horrible?

Hecate.—A woman ascends at least three hundred ells in height. Lightnings, as thick as one's arm, are scattered from her eyes. Instead of hair, brown and blue speckled serpents hang in grisly braids about her skull, or curl in hissing locks adown her livid shoulders. Instead of walking upon feet, she crawls along upon two monstrous dragons: in her left hand a flaming pine-tree, in her right a huge poignard.

Luna.—I am not for staying, I assure you,—let us hence. (They all three run toward the forest, and light upon Nymphs and Fauns, also fleeing, who call to each other, "There's Hecate,—Hecate is coming.")

Diana

Diana to Hecate.—Dost thou hear what the nymphs say,—this must be the very Hecate!

Luna.—Better and better. I hope, at least, I am certain of not being this Hecate.

Hecate.—Thanks to Heaven that another, whom it more beseems, is delivering me from the inconvenient honor of being Hecate. What she is, and whether she be threefold or fourfold, let her settle with the mythologists. For my own part, I am content in future to pass for the mere Proserpina. Good night, goddesses; I return to my gloomy husband.

Diana.—I to my Dryads and greyhounds.

Luna (low).—And I to my Endymion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR correspondent, X. Y. asks why *the sun puts out the fire*? He might as well, when he has put out his candle, ask why his bed, and other effects, have absented themselves; the same answer applies to both—he *does not see them*; for excess of light, and excess of darkness, will sometimes produce a similar effect. Judging from the rest of X. Y.'s article, I am surprised he should propound such a question; but I suppose his cook informed him of this curious *fact*, as well as the *other*, about the poker. Now, sir, I have no acquired knowledge to bring forward, only a little plain sense; and a natural antipathy to vulgar errors leads me to examine such matters. The first time the sun permits the experiment, let X. Y. place himself (or any opaque object,) so as to intercept the rays, and he will find his fire as red as before; if not, I humbly suggest that it wants stirring; let it have fair play, by taking the usual means to recover a fire, and he may depend upon its reviving exactly in the same degree as it would in the shade.

No longer ago than last Saturday, perceiving that I had nearly let my fire out, I rose to stir it; at that moment the sun got round the house, and shone in great splendour, for the season, full on the fire-place; by a little care, the fire gradually revived, and became bright and red, before the uninterrupted sunshine had passed off to the other side. Nor is this, by any means, the first time that a similar occurrence has fallen under my observation; and, when a good fire encounters the sun-beams, I invariably find it emerge uninjured. The prejudice of the poker I believe to be

equally unfounded; but I fear I have already encroached too much on your columns.

March 10, 1819.

VERAX.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOPHTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.
(Continued from p. 130.)

WHO compose the people in a state? Either the individuals at years of discretion and unconvicted of crime, told by the head, or discovered by acclamation. A part, whether rich or poor, or a mixture of both, assuming to be the people exclusively, can only form such assumption for the purpose of enslaving the remainder.

Representation, or a general choice by suffrage, of deputies, attorneys, or representatives, is rather an ordinance of nature than of human policy, since it is the *sine qua non* of human rights, under the social contract. It is the universal political compass, adapted to all ages, climes, and countries.

“Every man of talents is born a legislator of his country.” The natural right of talents is to instruct and counsel; and that people is ripe for the vilest slavery which suffers such right to be infringed in the smallest degree. Here an absolute and unrestricted liberty of the press, subject only to responsibility for personal aggression, is implicated. Here, also, we have the sum of the *out-door parliaments*, destined to watch over the conduct of that within. There can be justly, however, no coercive instruction, the opinion of the most ignorant man, being his indefeasible right and property.

Laws are not obligatory merely as such, excepting for wrath's sake; not only because men cannot be under a moral obligation to uphold their own detriment, but because obedience to injustice is a crime. All pleas against positive right are, *in limine*, illegitimate and inadmissible.

The rights of property in the civil, as in the natural state, are uncontrolled power of possession, use and purchase, together with its inherent influence; those are not only fully adequate to its security under the civil union, but to its decided and everlasting superiority.

The most valuable right of the labourer is the elective franchise, or the free choice of his deputy to represent his individual share of the common wealth, and to guard his interest therein; the next

next is the power of valuing his own labour: in possession of those, he is equal, in respect of his rights, natural or civil, with the richest man in the state. Nature, in her system, has ordained riches and poverty, but not tyranny, which is tyranny still, whether manifested in the robbery and spoliation of the rich, or the oppression of the poor. Hence the injustice and futility of all agrarian and restrictive schemes of policy. Burke, that splendid example of modern eloquence, has this most impressive truth—'too much, or too little, is high treason against property.'

We have talked of opposing the introduction of principles by force of arms, from which we may proceed to prevent the intrusion of ghosts, by the opposition of stone walls; thence to the closing up with spilkes the rain-holes of the sky, to the utter ruin of all umbrella makers. What shall be done for the man whom kings delight to honour?—who shall produce, at the end of the eighteenth century, an infallible plan to bar the access of truth to the human mind.

The unfortunate sufferer who vents his miseries in passionate speeches, or his hopes in unguarded toasts, is hunted out by the staunch terriers and spaniels of corruption, as a proper object for punishment, instead of being admonished, conciliated, or, still more prudently, overlooked. Mark the usual consequence of a conduct so politic. The matter is blazoned in the public papers,—the minds of the people suffer additional irritation,—thousands, unmoved, perhaps, until that instant, whisper to themselves, 'We say it, and say it again in our hearts, punish us for that, tyrants! our time will come.' This is to lay the foundation stones of revolution, always laid with great form and ceremony, by those who nevertheless are guiltless of intending any such edifice. We have some young, and even some old men, who appear extremely ambitious of the honour of *Belzuncing* themselves.

When the industrious bees, who furnish the honey, say and prove to the devourers of it—it is material to our existence that you consume less; what can be more evident and obligatory than the duty of retrenchment? A free parliament alone, can determine both the measure and the modes.

Horrid slavery still stains the soil of the United States of America, notwithstanding the repeated pretensions of Congress to effect its extinction. It is

there, supported by laws, congenial with the justice of *pandemonium*, and which one would suppose could originate solely in the legislative ideas of devils. As a specimen and part of these, the tyrant is forbidden, by law, to free his slave, either by grace or bargain; and many miserable freed-men, emancipated by the few just and humane, who had spirit enough to condemn and oppose the rascally laws of their country, have had a price set upon their heads, dead or alive; have been hunted by blood-hounds *à la Maroon*, their property torn from them, their miserable families again enslaved, and themselves cast into dungeons!—Oh! George Washington, George Washington! thou illustrious defender of the rights of humanity, and, at this hour, the proprietor of more than *five hundred slaves!* A citizen, of the name of Rushton, applied by letter to Washington, on the subject of negro slavery. The letter was returned *unanswered*, and has been lately published, and is an evidence of the humanity and patriotism of the writer. In a late address of the quakers to Congress, may be found petitions of freedmen again enslaved, and lying in the prison of Philadelphia.

Samuel Johnson, at once the most powerful and the weakest minded man in existence, is reported to have appalled the Doctors of Oxford, by drinking, at a dinner, to a general insurrection of the slaves. He is farther reported to have said, "Let the authority of the English government perish, rather than be maintained by iniquity; better to hang and drown people at once, than by an unrelenting persecution to beggar and starve them."—*Amen!—Amen!*

The visiting the sins of the fathers upon their innocent children, as in cases of attain of blood, is simply to allow that the end will justify the means, however barbarous and unjust. But, if such a degree of severity cannot fail of its presumed good effects, how much is our's excelled by the thorough-paced legislation of *Japan* and other regular governments, which condemn the whole families, young and old, of traitors to the edge of the sword, and their houses and property to be consumed by fire. Yet what would we say of a future brood of jacobin miscreants in their red caps, who should vote the long robe *en masse* to the guillotine, as men irreclaimable from precedent to common humanity or common sense? To those who do not substitute prejudice for reason, it will

will appear, from all past experience, that extreme severity produces desperation, not amendment.

Our social-contract makers by profession, are for making legislators of those only, who hold a considerable stake in the national hedge; *in plain English*, wherewith they may be ready to knock on the head all those, who resist the exorbitant claims, and refuse to submit to the usurpations, of aristocracy. Genuine legislators are freely chosen by their country; and by their country fairly remunerated for their services. Nothing can be more suspicious, or objectionable, whether in a parliament, a county, or a parish, than merely honorary or unpaid public services. Our poor, alas! did they know, would reason feelingly on this topic.

Most of the ancient systems of government were founded upon a deadly principle of fraud, which contributed infinitely more to human misery, and to thin the ranks of human society, than plague, pestilence, and famine,—namely, the infernal maxim, that the many were the vassals, or mere property, of the few. In aid of this detestable plan of political swindling, was first introduced, wicked, lying, and barbarous superstition; according to modern sentiment also, and phrase ‘*to keep the vulgar in awe*,’ in more appropriate expression, to chouse them out of their common sense and common rights. Tell me, hypocrites and fanatics of our insidious times, ye deceivers and deceived, ye

. . . ye and ye . . .
. . . . what new or useful discovery in morals has ever been made through the medium of your pretended illuminations? tell me the country upon earth, where those have prevailed, which has not been their prey and their miserable victim, and which has not been regenerated and blessed by their absence: tell me the benefits, practical or speculative, derived to posterity by the slaughter of whole nations, of men, women, children, and cattle, by the commands of a merciful God!

Religious fanaticism is a gainful trade, a soul-commerce, a livelihood, to which a man apprenticeth his son as to any other trade, to be taught the craft, the art, and mystery. From the foul source of this trade, sprung the first and most plausible apology for convenient falsehood and fraud. Holy lies and cheats contaminate the human mind in its very essence, by giving the first and most hallowed of sanctions to all other necessary lies and

cheats. I had some years since, with a vain and castle-building imagination, contemplated a practicable plan for gradually divesting all national systems of religion, of the poison of historical superstition, and of leaving religion itself, holy, pure, universal, one and indivisible; but I ween, however late my plan may be divulged, it will still come too early for the prejudices and natural depravity of the human mind. Had universal fanaticism but one neck, venerable and saintly indeed would be the guillotine that should sever it at a single stroke!

In proportion as the trade of fanaticism, accompanied with all the rigour and foolery of holy observances, is driven by authority in a state, hypocrisy necessarily increases; this is a mere statement of cause and effect. The next sequence is a progress in crime to those of the deepest die. The human mind, for lack of wholesome and profitable seeds, produces rank and luxuriant crops of the most pestiferous weeds. Instead of the clear, sound, and indispensable principles of morality, the minds of children are filled almost exclusively, and to their utmost capacity, with the most useless or baneful ideas and observances. Men, in the fanatical state of society, have their attention so much and so forcibly attracted towards a future world, that it must necessarily induce a great neglect of their moral conduct in the present.

One great religious sect in the world proceeds with ceaseless and never failing ridicule of another great religious sect, for inculcating into the minds of their patients the most ridiculous *dogmata*; and commanding the belief of the most stupid, nonsensical, lying, and useless histories. But, *quid ridetis*? does a higher antiquity render those fully equal absurdities, which you have chosen to retain, more venerable or more entitled to respect? It is true, you may boast the merit, or the worldly cunning, of having reformed your system from much of the grossness retained by your antagonists, and rendered it more palatable to human reason connected with human prejudice; thence, assuredly the more dangerous. But what a laughable,—in a more solemn tone, what a dangerous—*farrago* of holy gumshion have you retained!

It has been said by Soame Jenyns, and various other well or ill-meaning sophists, ancient and modern, “the nearer to truth in the abstract, the farther from it in practice.” Right;—all your sound

sound and thorough paced politicians have taken especial care that such should be the case, as far as on them depended. When your true and accredited seers into futurity, prophesied the death of a man, they were most solicitously careful, for the honour of their firm, to get the heaven-devoted victim's brains beat out, or his throat cut, on the very day when the murder should become prophetically due.

Saith the editor of one of our reviews, "The professors of modern philosophy have been already hunted down by moral writers with such vigour, that we trust very few of the race remain; but, while a single animal of this description exists, the efforts towards a complete extermination must not be relaxed: there is now less glory in the enterprise, but the attempt is, in itself, always meritorious."—humph!

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM in March, for *monitory* read *minatory*.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent, A. C. R. I beg to say that myself, and some of my children, have frequently had warts, and have invariably found a specific remedy in the use of *aqua-fortis*. I always keep some in a thick glass phial, with a ground-glass stopper. A skewer, cut to a fine point, is dipped into the *aqua-fortis*, and then applied to the surface of the wart. Care should be taken not to lay on too much at once, or it will get on the tender skin, and thus give pain. If rightly used, it causes no pain. The oftener it is applied the sooner the warts will disappear. I have always found, too, that it is not necessary to touch all the small warts. If the large ones are destroyed, the others generally die away. Once or twice, every day, will be sufficient to make the application.

St. Alban's; March 5, 1819. J. N.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents in the *Magazine* for March enquires for a cure for warts. Let him cut a hole in a turnip, and fill it with salt, which will soon dissolve, and wet them with this liquid (after cutting them as low as he can,) three or four times a-day, or even oftener, and he will in a few weeks not be able to discover where they stood. I have removed very large ones by this

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simple method (too simple for most people), and never knew it to fail.

Chelmsford.

W. K.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

ACCOUNT of the VERBETERING HUISEN, or HOUSES of DOMESTIC REFORMATION, in HOLLAND.

THERE are, in most of the large cities of Holland, one or more institutions thus called, the object of which is to confine and restrain any person, male or female, whose conduct is marked by ruinous extravagance; and many a family have been preserved from total ruin by their salutary operation.

They are placed under the immediate superintendence of the magistracy, and such obstacles are opposed to their abuse, that it is not possible to place any individual in one of those houses without showing ample cause for the coercion.

Mynheer Van Der —, who, in 1796, lived in high style on the Keizer Gragt, in Amsterdam, had a very modest wife, who dressed most extravagantly, played high, gave expensive routes, and shewed every disposition to help off with money quite as fast as her husband ever gained it. She was young, handsome, vain, and giddy; and completely the slave of fashion.

Her husband had not the politeness to allow himself to be ruined by her unfeeling folly and dissipation; he complained of her conduct to her parents, and nearest relations, whose advice was of no more avail than his own. Next he had recourse to a respectable minister of the Lutheran church, who might as well have preached to the dead. It was in vain to deny her money, for no tradesman would refuse to credit the elegant—the fascinating wife of the rich Van Der —.

Involved as the young lady was in the vortex of fashionable dissipation, she had not yet ruined either her health or reputation: and her husband, by the advice of his friend, M—k—r, determined to send her for six months to a Verbetering Huis.

With the utmost secrecy he laid before the municipal authorities the most complete proofs of her wasteful extravagance and incorrigible levity; added to which, she had recently attached herself to gaming with French officers of rank, who lay under an imputation of being remarkably expert in levying contributions. She was already in debt

S 5

upwards

upwards of thirty thousand florins to tradesmen, although her husband allowed her to take from his cashier a stipulated sum every month, which was more than competent to meet the current expenses of his household; whilst, to meet a loss which occurred at play, her finest jewels were deposited in the hands of a benevolent money-lender, who accommodated the necessitous, upon unexceptionable security being previously left in his custody.

Her husband was full twenty years older than his volatile wife, of whom he was rationally fond, and at whose reformation he aimed, before she was carried too far away by the stream of fashionable dissipation.

Against his will, she had agreed to make one of a party of ladies who were invited to a grand ball and supper at the house of a woman of rank and faded character.

Her husband, at breakfast, told her she must change her course of life, or her extravagance would make him a bankrupt, and her children beggars. She began her usual playful way of answer; said, "She certainly had been a little too thoughtless, and would soon commence a thorough reformation." "You must begin to-day, my dear," (said her husband,) and, as a proof of your sincerity, I entreat you to drop the company of ———, and to spend your evening at home, this day, with me and your children."—"Quite impossible, my dear man," (said the modest wife, in reply,) I have given my word, and cannot break it." "Then (said her husband,) if you go out this day dressed, to meet that party, remember, for the next six months, these doors will be barred against your return.—Are you still resolved to go?" "Yes," (said the indignant lady,) if they were to be for ever barred against me!"

Without either anger or malice, Mynheer Van Der ——— told her, "not to deceive herself; for, as certain as that was her determination, so sure would she find his foretelling verified." She told him, "if nothing else had power to induce her to go, it would be his menace." With this they parted,—the husband to prepare the penitentiary chamber for his giddy young wife, and the latter to eclipse every rival at the ball that evening.

To afford her a last chance of avoiding an ignominy which it pained him to inflict, he went once more to try to wean her from her imprudent courses, and proposed to set off that evening for

Zutphen, where her mother dwelt; but he found her sullen, and busied with milliners and dressers, and surrounded with all the paraphernalia of splendid attire.

At the appointed hour, the coach drove to the door, and the beautiful woman (full dressed, or rather undressed,) tripped gaily down stairs; and, stepping lightly into the coach, told the driver to stop at ———, on the Keizer Gragt. It was then dark, and she was a little surprised to find the coach had passed through one of the city gates; the sound of a clock awoke her as from a dream. She pulled the check-string, but the driver kept on; she called out, and some one behind the coach told her, in a suppressed voice, she was a prisoner, and must be still! The shock was severe, she trembled every limb, and was near fainting with terror and alarm, when the coach entered the gates of a Verbetering Huis, where she was doomed to take up her residence.

The matron of the house—a grave, severe, yet a well-bred person—opened the door; and, calling the lady by her name, requested her to alight. "Where am I,—in God's name, tell me; and why am I brought here?" "You will be informed of every thing, madam, if you please to walk in-doors." "Where is my husband? (said she, in wild affright,) sure he will not let me be murdered!" "It was your husband who drove you hither, madam; he is now upon the coach-box!"

This intelligence was conclusive. All her assurance forsook her, she submitted to be conducted into the house, and sat pale, mute, and trembling; her face and her dress exhibiting the most striking contrast.

The husband, deeply affected, first spoke: he told her, "that she had left no other means to save her from ruin, and he trusted the remedy would be effectual; and, when she quitted that retreat, she would be worthy of his esteem."

She then essayed, by the humblest protestation, by tears and entreaties, to be permitted to return; and vowed, that never more whilst she lived would she ever offend him. "Save me (said she,) the mortification of this punishment, and my future conduct shall prove the sincerity of my reformation." Not to let her off too soon, she was shewn her destined apartment and dress, the rules of the house, and the order for her confinement during six months! She was completely

completely overpowered with terror, and fell senseless on the floor. When she recovered, she found her husband chafing her temples, and expressing the utmost anxiety for her safety. "I have been unworthy of your affection, (said the fair penitent,) but spare me this ignominious fate; take me back to your home, and never more shall you have cause to reproach me."

Her husband, who loved her with unabated affection, notwithstanding all her levity, at last relented; and the same coach drove her back to her home; where not one of the domestics (a trusty man-servant excepted,) had the least suspicion of what had occurred. As soon as her husband led her to her apartment, she dropt on her knee, and implored his pardon; told him the extent of all her debts, begged him to take her to Zutphen for a few weeks, and promised so to reduce her expenditure as to make good the sums she had so inconsiderately thrown away.

Allowing for the excessive terror she had felt when she found, instead of being driven to ———'s route, she was proceeding round the ramparts, outside the city gates, which she could not wholly overcome, she spent the happiest evening of her life with her husband; and, from that day, she abandoned her former career of dissipated folly, and became all that her husband desired—a good wife, and affectionate mother.

There have been instances of persons being confined for many years in these houses; mostly by coercion, but some voluntarily.

An elderly man, who had acquired a competency, after he had retired from business, took to drinking, and that to an excessive degree; during which fits of intemperance, he made away with his property, and shewed every symptom of spending or wasting all he had, and reducing himself and family to beggary.

His wife was advised to place her husband in a Verbetering Huis; an act for which he thanked her, and acknowledged it was the only means by which he could be restrained from ruining himself.

At the end of five months' discipline, in a house where all his wants were supplied, and nothing debarred him but intoxicating liquors, he was deemed to be sufficiently reclaimed; and went back to his house, cured, as he hoped, of a vice that he had not acquired in his youthful days. He did not feel the

least anger or resentment; but, on the contrary, told his wife and sons, if he should again relapse into that odious vice, to send him back, and there keep him.

For a time, he maintained his resolution: but, by degrees, he fell off; and in less than a year he was become as bad as ever. His family were grieved; but, such was their fondness of him, they would not again put him into a state of restraint, lest their friends should reflect upon them, and impute their conduct to sordid motives alone.

One day the old gentleman was missed, and the night passed without tidings: the next morning, the messenger from the Verbetering Huis arrived with a note, informing his wife and family "that, feeling his own inability to conquer a propensity that was alike ruinous and unworthy of his age and former character, he had betaken himself to his old quarters, where he was determined to live and die, as he saw no other means of avoiding the ignominy of wasting his property and making beggars of his family."

In Holland, the majority of males is fixed at twenty-five years; and, if a young gentleman is very incorrigible, his parents, or guardians, can place him in one of these institutions; and the same respecting young women.

A tradesman's daughter in the War-moc's-street, in 1803, formed an attachment to a married man. Her parents, with a view to save her from ruin, placed her in one of these houses for six months. Solitude and reflection, and the religious lectures read to her by the minister who was appointed to attend, wrought a change of sentiment; but the shock was so great that she died soon after her release,—a victim to her unfortunate passion.

An English tradesman, who lived in the same street, had a wife who was rather too much addicted to drinking, and he placed her in one of these houses; but, whether it was the confinement, or some extraneous causes, the unfortunate woman went raving mad, in which state she died.—It is a curious fact, that, of the English who have been placed in these sort of houses, scarcely a single instance has occurred of any radical good being effected, further than the restraint imposed by the rules of the place; whilst, of the native Dutch, in at least one-half the cases that had occurred in 1803, a radical cure had been effected.

All these institutions are placed under the superintendence of the police; most of them are provided with dark chambers for the confinement of the refractory, and also a *geessel-paal*, or whipping-post; but no one can be confined in the one, or whipped at the other, without an order from the magistrate; and the latter punishment must be applied in the presence of the visitors, and not by any servant of the house, but by the common executioner; which inflictions are not held as infamous, or even dishonorable; and many instances have occurred in which the great and opulent have had their refractory children punished in this manner.

During the prosperity of the Belgic republic, these institutions were very beneficial to the community; but, after its decline and fall, and the universal poverty and depravity which ensued, they became less an object of terror, as only the rich, and they were few indeed, could afford to pay for their relatives to whom such coercion might have been useful.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE nicknames of *tories*, *whigs*, and *roundheads*, are consecrated in English history as designations of the vulgar adherents of three distinct parties, which necessarily arise in all civilized societies.

The *tories* are essentially attached to church and king; they value hereditary nobility as the protection of hereditary royalty; and they would reform, as in 1784 they attempted, any representation of the people whose members had coalesced to coerce the independence of the crown.

The *whigs* are essentially attached to the land-owners, who sometimes combine with the people to overawe the king, and sometimes combine with the king to check the turbulence of the people.

The *roundheads* do not sympathize with the proprietors of land, but with the monied interest, with the wealth employed in forms of commerce. To-day they petition against those ecclesiastic monopolies which the *tories* protect; tomorrow against those corn-bills which the *whigs* protect. The *whigs* commonly form the mass of opposition at a county election; and the *roundheads* commonly form the mass of opposition at a city election.

The natural religion of a *tory* is *episcopacy*; because it facilitates the

alliance of the church and the crown. The natural religion of a *whig* is *presbyterianism*; because this form of church-government renders the clergy independent of the crown, and facilitates the transfer of public instruction to opposite political scales. The natural religion of a *roundhead* is *independency*; because, thus, every variety of sect can co-operate without collision.

And, indeed, out of these three distinct ecclesiastic parties, which agitated, in Charles the First's time, the question of church government, grew the political parties of *tory*, *whig*, and *roundhead*.

In statistical philosophy, the *tories* might be called *monocrats*, as the unity of the executive power is their fundamental principle: the *whigs* might be called *aristocrats*, as the dominion of the better sort, of the stabile opulence of the country, is their purpose; and the *roundheads* might be called *democrats*, as the interest of citizens, and of the numerous classes, chiefly engage their attention.

Practically speaking, any two of these parties in alliance outweigh the third.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE English Grammar lately published by the eminent political writer, Cobbett, having attracted considerable attention, and having been much applauded by many persons, I have been induced to examine it. I think it is particularly well adapted for those persons who, not having been properly taught grammar at school, are desirous of supplying the deficiency of their education in this respect; and for such young persons as have not the advantage of a tutor. But I am of the opinion, that it is not altogether a suitable book for young persons in general; and that it is less calculated for schools than Murray's grammar. The definitions contained in it are remarkably perspicuous, and the rules generally correct; and, what is of great importance in a grammatical treatise, the reasons for most of the rules are given. On the other hand, there is a considerable deficiency in some of the most important parts of the syntax; and the orthography and prosody are dismissed with a simple definition of them. But my objections to this work for young persons, arise chiefly from the arrogant and contemptuous language of the author, when pointing out the faults of distinguished writers. For, what prudent parent would wish his child

child to have any examples but such as would lead him to adopt a temperate and modest manner in the exposure of the faults of others? And, I believe, that the work would be more generally approved, and better adapted to the understandings of children, if the sentences, used as illustrations, were moral rather than political.

I shall now produce a few sentences from Cobbett to show that he has fallen into errors, similar to those he condemns with so much acrimony in others; also to show, that some of his rules are not correct; and that, in two or three instances, he has violated his own correct rules.

The first sentence of Dr. Watts's logic is as follows; "Logic is the art of using reason well, in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others:" it ought to be, "and in the communication," as Cobbett properly observes. Yet, he himself has the following sentence: "I used to teach you how to sow and plant the beds in the garden." Now, the word *in* is as necessary here to the sense as in Dr. Watts's sentence; as the author meant, that he taught how to sow seeds in the beds. Perhaps, however, this may be allowed as a specimen of that figure of speech where the container is put for the contained.

"When," says Cobbett, "we make use of any word which carries us back to the time and scene of action, we must use the *past time* of the verb." Very good!—Now let us mark his own language. "When you come to read the history of the struggles of our forefathers, by which the laws *have*, from time to time, *been defended* against despotic ambition, you will find that tyranny has no enemy so formidable as the pen." If he had said, the struggles of our forefathers *and of ourselves*, this would have been correct. But a reference to men and actions long since gone by, required, as he says, the *past time* of the verb. It should, therefore, be, *were* from time to time *defended*.

"I need not dwell here on the uses of *will, shall, may, might, &c.*; which uses, various as they are, are as well known to us all as the uses of our teeth and our noses; and, to misapply which words, argues not only a deficiency in the reasoning faculties, but almost a deficiency in instinctive discrimination." After reading this, who would expect to find the author making an error of any kind in the use of these words. Yet he has

this sentence: "Respect goodness, find it where you *will*." This should certainly be *may*, since chance rather than futurity is implied.

In looking at the conjugation of the verb, *to work*, I was surprised to find, in the subjunctive mood, "If he, she, or it, may or *mayest* work." This I supposed to be a typographical error, till I found in the verbs *to be*, and *to have*—"If he be, or *mayest* be," and, "If he have, or *mayest* have." Undoubtedly, however, these must be mistakes in copying, since it cannot be supposed that the author *meant* to write thus.

He has made a list of verbs, which, he says, are *erroneously deemed irregular*. In this list are inserted, *to blow, to grow, to spring, to sling, to swim, to thrust*. But how should we smile, to hear a man acquainted with grammar, say, "I *swimmed* across the river," or, "I *thrusted* my hand into the bag." Cobbett ought either to have given some examples of the use of these verbs in the regular form, or to have assigned a good reason for his deviation from all other English grammarians.

He censures Dr. Blair for the use of the words *extremely worthy*, on the ground, "that worthiness is a quality which hardly admits of degrees." Yet he himself writes about attaining a *pretty perfect* knowledge of grammar; and, in another place, says, *more perfect*: but, if worthiness hardly admit of degrees, perfection cannot admit of them at all.

What renders this the more remarkable is, that he gives an express rule against the endeavouring to strengthen the adjective by putting adverbs before it, when the quality, expressed by the adjective, does not admit of degrees. And, after pointing out the above in Dr. Blair, he says, "Let chamber-maids, and members of the House of Commons, and learned doctors, write thus: be you content with plain words which convey your meaning." This may serve as a specimen of the faults I mentioned, which render this grammar objectionable for young persons.

Cobbett quotes the following sentence from the Rambler: "He had taught himself to think riches more valuable than nature designed them." Here, he says, a neuter verb has the force of an active; and he alters it to—"than nature designed them *to be*." If, however, *designed*, in this sentence, be a neuter verb, the addition of the words *to be* does not appear a corrective. It should stand

stand thus,—than nature designed they should be.

In giving cautions as to the use of metaphorical language, he has adduced several examples of broken metaphors; but he makes a quibbling objection to a metaphor used by his brother-grammarian Murray. It is this: "Your future walks in the *paths* of literature." He says, "Though a man may take a walk along a path, a walk means also the ground laid out in a certain shape, and such a walk is wider than a path." Broken metaphors are very common, especially with our poets. There is one in Cowper's address to England so glaring, that he might properly have quoted it.

"While yet thou wast a groveling, puling
chit,
Thy bones not fashioned, and thy joints not
knit.
The Roman taught thy stubborn knee to
bow,
Though twice a Cæsar could not bend
thee now."

Let me, in conclusion, do justice to Cobbett, by acknowledging, that I consider his grammar, with all its faults, a useful and meritorious publication. Clearness, energy, and consequently correctness, are the characteristics of his style; but, from his desire to avoid misapprehension, he frequently makes a tiresome repetition of words, where he might properly make use of the ellipsis. This, however, is of trifling consequence, when we consider his skilful manner of unravelling complexities. J. C.

Radnor-street, City-Road.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL the editions of Shakspeare that I have seen, have, in the first soliloquy of Hamlet, the following line—

"A little month, or ere those shoes were old," &c.

Is not this a palpable blunder? Hamlet does not define the time of his mother's marriage so loosely as within a month, or else, before the shoes were old; but, *definitely*, within a month *before* the shoes were old, &c. I read, "*or e'er*," that is, *before ever*; a mode of expression of which there are frequent examples in old authors: see Psalm 58, 8, "*Or ever* your pots be made hot with thorns, &c."—*Old translation*, Daniel 6, 24, "*Or ever* they came at the bottom of the den," &c.

H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS in PORTUGAL and SPAIN, during the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

(Continued from p. 204.)

IT is difficult to imagine so large a city as Lisbon with so small a proportion of external architectural beauty, either in its domestic or public buildings, to attract observation. The traveller may wander through its labyrinth of streets for months, nor discover any thing worthy of his admiration, besides the spacious dimensions and well arranged plan of the Praça do Comercio, and the well constructed quay which graces it towards the river.

The claims of the Convento do Coração do Christo, or Church of the Estrella, and the palace of Necessidade, may, for a moment, induce a contrary supposition; but a minute inspection will soon rob the exterior of these buildings of any claims to architectural beauty. Their outline is bold and good, and, where it appears in distance unbroken to the eye, gives an idea of magnificence to the beholder, which is entirely lost, when the numberless little projections that break the lines of their entablatures, and the immense variety of their small compartments, filled with minute sculpture, become apparent to the sight.

A mixture of the modern Italian school, with some remains of the Moresque or Saracenic, strikes me as being a correct description of the general style of Portuguese architecture.

The Italians had the best plans and outlines of the ancients before their eyes; and good sense induced the adoption of their conveniences; while the bad taste, which considered profusion to be magnificence, and variety to be beauty, has corrupted the simplicity of the ancient elevation, and distorted the moldings of their façades into all the twisted forms a perverted fancy can devise.

Italy, "*Berceau des arts et des lettres*," where elegant art had so long and so successfully established herself, and which has furnished specimens of poetry, painting, and music, as examples of elegance and perfection to the other countries of Europe, has still retained her power in the minds of the votaries to these pursuits, even though now far inferior herself to many of her imitators. In all ages, therefore, have Italians, who devoted themselves to the fine arts, found patronage among the great and rich of other nations, who, by their conduct towards the descendants of the ancient Romans, seem to have supposed that the taste

taste of their ancestors, in the arts of peace, to be hereditary, though their talents, in those of war, were acknowledged by themselves, and proved by circumstances, to have been so much inferior.

The Portuguese, among others, have ever evinced a disposition to patronize Italian genius; and most of their public buildings have been designed by artists from that country, and decorated by hands produced from its various schools. There is scarcely a picture in any of the churches which is not the production of an Italian; and the decorations of their private houses are generally executed by natives of some of the provinces of that country.

But, though so few of their buildings can boast of any claims to architectural beauty founded upon the classic principles of Greece and Italy; there are yet several splendid and curious specimens of that we should call the gothic in England; but which, in the ideas connected with Portuguese and Spanish history, must, in those countries, be denominated saracenic or moresque. Among these, the convent of St. Jerome, at Belem, must stand conspicuous for its magnificence; the *façade* of a small church in the old fruit-market, for its curiosity; and the *Sé*, or metropolitan church, for the ponderous strength of its construction. In these buildings will be found the clustered column, the grotesque sculpture, the pointed arch, and the endless variety of minute decoration characteristic of its florid style; but which are, in many instances, mixed with architecture of a different species, by the bad taste of those employed in the repair of their dilapidation. Their domestic architecture, which of course gives its general character to the appearance of the city, presents no claim to admiration. Undecorated fronts of large high buildings, of six and seven stories, supported by square stone piers, form their streets. The shops, stables, and entrances to the public staircases, occupy, alternately, the dark recesses between the piers; and the former, making no shew in front, but having the merchandize ranged round the bare walls of the interior, form no relief to the gloomy appearance of these buildings: while the grotesque paintings of pilasters and pannels, which sometimes cover the upper stories, do not at all add to the elegance, however they may increase the gaiety of their elevation. Some few principal persons have separate resi-

dences, none of them, however, present any claim to external beauty; and the custom of using the lower part as stables, or of permitting their occupation by shoemakers or fruit-women, who are, or have been, dependants upon or retainers of the family, prevents their assuming any appearance of superiority. That of the late Baron Quintella, in the square which bears his name, is the most magnificent in Lisbon.

Bad, however, as is the exterior appearance both of the private residences and the public residences of the city, the interior disposition of their houses is ingenious and convenient; and the internal decorations both of the domestic and public edifices, are, in many instances, worthy of admiration. In houses whose exterior promises nothing but poverty, are often found rooms of dimensions and proportions unequalled in mansions of the first consideration in London; and the French and Italian style of decoration, generally adopted, gives them an air of superiority, though an Englishman can seldom associate with it any idea of comfort. The absence of that fire-place, round whose circle our countrymen so often forget the coldness of January, and the gloominess of November, must ever banish those feelings associated with the substantial comforts of a fire-side, whose cheering influence is but ill compensated by the effluvia of a silver *brazier* of charcoal, or the ponderous incumbrance of a *capota*. Very few houses in Lisbon possess this comfortable appendage, and those few owe it more to a wish of their proprietors to imitate foreigners, than to any acknowledgment or enjoyment of the comforts they produce; for, in houses where they are to be found, the *brazier* has been still preferred, through the inveteracy of long established custom. The interior of their churches, the public buildings upon which, in all bigoted countries, the most expence has been lavished, is as superior to their external appearance as that of their private residence. In many of the Lisbon churches, the architect seems to have left his bad taste on the outside, and to have been inspired by some good genius in his distribution of the interior. Or, perhaps, the ambition which dictated the number of devices which display the wanderings of his imagination and the variety of his fancy in the *façade* which was to be seen by the multitude in the street, no longer actuated him in that part which was to be contemplated only by the few; and he suffered

suffered himself to follow more implicitly the rules of his art or the model he had adopted for imitation. Certain it is, that the simplicity of the internal disposition and decorations is a great relief after the superfluous and profuse tortuosities of their fronts. The absence of pews and seats, leaving the bases and pedestals of the columns unincumbered and open to the view, also gives them a great advantage in appearance over those in our own country. The great aisle, transepts, and dome, of the Church of the Estrella are well worthy of observation, and will stand the test of rigid architectural criticism; while many of the paintings, over the altars between the pilasters, although they may not rank on the annals of art with the beautiful productions of the ancient schools, may yet lay some claim to praise among modern artists!*. The effect of this internal superiority, however, is in a great measure lost, by the gaudy trappings and grotesque statues with which the priests have loaded the different shrines. The great altar at the end of the church is always dedicated to our Saviour and the Virgin, while the compartments between the pilasters, and every nook and corner of the other parts of the churches, has an altar appropriated to its particular saint, around which are suspended all his different attributes, as well as the offerings of those who acknowledge him as their patron; consisting of baubles and trinkets, which destroy all the effect of the architecture. Next to the Sé and the Church of the Estrella must be reckoned the Church and Convent of Saint Vincent; that of Saint Roque, like the famous palace of the Escorial, owing its celebrity more to the paintings which it contains than to any pre-eminence in the beauty of its architecture.

In the Chapel of Saint John, belonging to this church, are preserved those monuments of mosaic painting, which, however unwilling we may be to place that which owes so much of the admiration it excites to the mechanical ingenuity of its composition, upon the same level with the sublime art which drew forth the genius of a Coreggio, a Raphael, a Guido, or a Titian, must still be ranked among its most valuable productions, both for simplicity and correctness of

* These paintings, with the exception of one, which is the production of the late Queen's sister, are the work of Pompeo Battoni.

design; for the imagination displayed in their composition, and for the brilliancy and chasteness of their execution. The subjects of these pictures, which have given celebrity to one of the most miserable looking buildings in Lisbon, are the Baptism of Christ by St. John, the Annunciation, and the Pentecost; in the two former, it is scarcely possible to do justice to the character and expression which is preserved in the different features and figures of which they are composed. The modest enthusiasm of the Virgin, as she turns from the altar, where she has been praying, to receive the communication of the angel; the humility of Christ; and the awe and respect expressed by the face of Saint John, which seems to speak that he is indeed baptizing one "Whose shoe's latchet he was not worthy to unloose," mixed with the high sense which he still retains of the sacred honour of being the "Messenger to prepare the way before him," merit the highest eulogium; while the disposition of the many figures which fill up the awkward subject of the Pentecost, and the variety of expression created upon different features by the same sentiment, excites nearly an equal degree of admiration. The *chiar oscuro* of these paintings, and the unity of their colouring, is so well preserved, that I would not believe they were executed in Mosaic, until, by the help of a ladder, I had a tangible ascertainment of the fact. They are the production of *Juste*; and are valued by the friars of Saint Roque at the enormous and exaggerated sum of three million *crusadas*. These friars bless themselves that the difficulty of the operation had retarded the intentions of the French to remove them before they were themselves obliged to quit the city. These paintings are ranged round a small Chapel of St. John, which occupies a recess in the great aisle of the church. The floor is also of Mosaic, and very finely executed. The altar beneath them is a magnificent composition of cornelian, lapis lazuli, amethyst, and alabaster, covered with a profusion of silver ornaments; but, magnificent as are these appendages, they can scarcely attract the eye of good taste from the pictures above them. This church possesses another splendid specimen of art in a fine bas-relief, representing a sacrifice of incense to the Lamb, executed in solid silver, upon a ground of lapis lazuli, the frame and cornice being also of solid silver; to this the monks have attached the value of three hundred thousand

thousand crowns; a sum, a little more in unison with probability than the other, but still greatly exaggerated, although the children and animal are of the size of nature. This valuable tablet had been already displaced by the French; and, when I saw it, was still in the packing-case in which Junot had intended to have removed it to Paris, for the purpose of enriching the then splendid collection of that metropolis.

There are three theatres in this city, but that of San Carlos is the only one worthy of notice; and which, as far as regards the regularity of architectural style, is one of the best constructed edifices in Lisbon. The basement is formed by an arcade, whose projection being sufficient for the admission of carriages, access is obtained without any of that inconvenience from the weather which so often renders the entrance to our own theatres uncomfortable; but the accommodation which would otherwise be afforded by the square of San Carlos, in which the theatre is situated, is in a great measure impeded from its being rendered inaccessible on two sides to any but pedestrians by the abruptness of the surrounding hills.

A spacious hall, opening to the right into refreshment rooms, and to the left into apartments occupied by lotteries of different descriptions, forms the entrance, and conducts by three archways into the interior of the theatre.

The centre archway leads to the pit, and those to the right and left into the lobby of the first circle of boxes, from which, angular stair-cases ascend to the three other tiers, and communicate on their landings with the apartment over the grand entrance. The horse-shoe form is adopted in the line of the fronts of the boxes; and the proscenium is considerably contracted towards the stage. It is well for the decorations that they are scarcely discernible by the dim light of the chandelier; which, suspended from the ceiling, forms the only illumination to the interior of the theatre. To an eye, accustomed to the brilliant lustres of our English theatres, the effect of San Carlos is particularly dark and dingy; and the dirty condition of the cushions and hangings of the boxes and proscenium does not tend to render the contrast less striking. The exact dimensions of this theatre I was not able to ascertain, being as pertinaciously refused admittance for that purpose, as though it had been a fortification of infi-

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nite consequence, and I suspected of intelligence with the enemy. As far as my eye could judge, its area is about two-thirds of the size of Covent Garden; and my ear convinced me, in every part of the edifice, that it is the most properly proportioned theatre for sound that I have ever seen; for, in the most remote corner, the actor was audible, even when speaking from the extremity of the stage, and yet the music was not too loud for the ear in the boxes which were situated closest to the orchestra.

The boxes are small, and divided from each other by partitions like those at our Italian Opera, but wanting their decorations and furniture; they have the effect of so many pigeon-holes ranged round a large cabinet, and add, by the darkness of their recesses, to the general dinginess of the theatre. The space of three boxes, in the centre of the house, in the first circle, is occupied by one large box appropriated to the royal family; and the crown and canopy over it fill the same space on the second tier; a monopoly of room which the avarice of London managers would be as unwilling to allow, as a London audience would be willing to suffer two soldiers, with huge grenadier caps and fixed bayonets, to stand in the middle of the pit, to the exclusion of all sight of the stage to the people ranged behind them.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent R. (in your number for March, 1819, page 117,) desires information on the process of dressing and dying fur-skins: of the latter I know nothing, but I have frequently dressed mole and rabbit-skins, with the greatest success, by the following simple receipt:—One teaspoonful of finely powdered alum, and two of salt-petre, also finely powdered: mix the ingredients well together, sprinkle this powder on the leather-side of the skins; then lay the two sides together, leaving the fur outward; after laying the salted sides together, roll the skin as tight as you can, and tie it round with pack-thread; let it hang in a dry place for some days, then open the skin, and if sufficiently dry scrape it quite clean with a blunt knife, and keep it in a dry place; which is the whole of the process. It may not be generally known that the bitter apple, bruised and put into muslin bags, will effectually prevent

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prevent furs from being destroyed by moths.

S. C.

Tonbridge, Kent; March 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE information your correspondent R. in your Magazine for March, p. 117, solicits, relative to "dressing and dying fur-skins," he will find amply detailed in Aikin's Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, vol. ii. p. 35. I also wish, for his guidance "in these times of distress," to refer him to Burn's Justice, article EXCISE; he will there find, as strongly expressed, the amount of licence, duty, and penalty. It is not now as in the days of Adam, when the "Lord God make coats of skin, and cloathed them;" but, rather like his more immediate descendants, we are required to make bricks without straw.

Brockdish; March 9. C. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE laudable curiosity of the present age, if it has not produced original works of great and surpassing merit, has, at least, dived very deeply into the annals of former times, and brought many curious and important facts to light which had long been buried in oblivion. Some paragraphs have lately appeared in the public prints respecting a newly discovered portrait of Shakspeare. Were such a work well authenticated, it would certainly be invaluable, for every thing relating to this marvellous historian of the heart takes an irresistible hold on the feelings. From recent circumstances, I am inclined to make a remark on his portraits. It is an extraordinary occurrence, that a man, so celebrated and admired in his time, and so patronized by the Earl of Southampton, the Mæcenas of his age, (whose portrait is finely painted and preserved,) should not have had his features repeatedly copied; and that some likeness should not have been handed down to us, with all the sacredness and authenticity to which it would have been fully entitled. Strange to say, a genuine portrait is still a desideratum, as is also a piece of his writing. All is doubt and mystery. Hence imposture has exercised itself with keen and cunning industry. Portrait after portrait has been brought forward as a valuable and fortunate discovery; each has been intruded on the public as the only au-

thentic likeness, and each, like other impostures, has successively sunk into obscurity and contempt. Amongst all the picture-mongers, (for I have seen not less than thirty different engravings,) it is strange that not one thought of going to Stratford, and taking a portrait from his bust. This, however, has been at length done; and in a way which must be gratifying to every admirer of the matchless bard. Mr. Britton, a gentleman well known to the public by his antiquarian researches, has lately had a cast made from the Stratford bust, from which Mr. Phillips, R. A. has painted a picture, after which a mezzotinto plate has been engraved by Mr. W. Ward. This may, therefore, be regarded as the most authentic likeness of the bard. A reduced copy of this bust has also been ably executed by Mr. W. Scouler for Mr. Britton, who has published it, to gratify the admirers of Shakspeare.

As to the genuineness of this portrait, it possesses all those marks of authenticity which the others want. "The pedigree of each (says Mr. Britton,) is defective, and even that attached to the first folio edition of the author's works, and so poetically extolled by Jonson, is so badly drawn and executed, that it cannot be a good likeness. Not so the monumental bust in Stratford Church; for this appeals to our eyes and understanding with all the force of truth. It is, indeed, the most authentic and probable portrait of the poet. It was executed soon after his decease; and, according to the credible tradition of the town, was copied from a cast after nature. We also know, that Leonard Dygges mentions the "Stratford monument," in his lines prefixed to the folio edition of Shakspeare's Plays of 1623, whence it is certain, that the bust was executed within seven years of the poet's death. The common practice of that age of executing monumental busts of illustrious and eminent persons, is also in favour of this at Stratford: but we have a still better criterion, and a more forcible argument in its behalf; one that 'flashes conviction' to the eye of the intelligent artist and anatomist: this is, the truth of drawing with the accuracy of muscular forms and shape of the skull which distinguish the bust now referred to, and which are evidences of a faithful sculptor."

These are arguments which it will certainly be very difficult to answer, but a sight of the bust will quickly dispel every doubt; and I shall feel proud if I should

should have been at all instrumental in rendering this most beautiful "antient relique" more generally known.

March 16, 1819.

H. NEELE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AMONG the various criteria of the flourishing or declining state of trade and manufactures in this commercial country, I do not recollect that the price of canal shares has been sufficiently adverted to, as forming a pretty accurate standard for such an estimate. From various causes, indeed, some fail while commerce prospers; and, on the other hand, the tonnage of some has annually increased, notwithstanding the prevalence of great national distress. These cases, however, arise from the peculiar situations of these canals, and may be considered as exceptions to a rule which generally holds good. It is

Grand Junction, originally 100 <i>l.</i> per share, has sold for 320 <i>l.</i> ; present price 108 <i>l.</i> dividend 8 <i>l.</i> now 4 <i>l.</i>					
Grand Union	ditto	ditto	115 <i>l.</i> ;	ditto	30 <i>l.</i> never paid a dividend
Leicester and Northampton	ditto	ditto	170 <i>l.</i> ;	ditto	70 <i>l.</i> dividend 4 <i>l.</i> per share regularly
Lancaster	ditto	ditto	40 <i>l.</i> ;	ditto	17 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> never paid a div.
Worcester and Birmingham	ditto	ditto	200 <i>l.</i> ;	ditto	20 <i>l.</i> ditto
West Middlesex	ditto	ditto	160 <i>l.</i> ;	ditto	23 <i>l.</i> ditto.

The present price of canal shares in general, compared with the above statement, is a clear indication of our gradual recovery from that melancholy depression of our manufactures, the continuance of which must have been attended with the most deplorable consequences; and which, whilst it subsisted, produced evils that cannot but be lamented by every friend to humanity, liberty, and the good order of society. The Grand Junction is fast approaching to 300*l.* per share, and the others* are in an improving state, though not in so great proportion. The Worcester and Birmingham, for instance, which, so lately as 1817, was stated at 16*l.* in your Magazine, is now between 30*l.* and 40*l.* per share. There is something peculiar in the history of this canal,—into the particulars of which, however, it is not my design to enter. Mr. Hutton refers to it in

* A late decision in a court of law, exempting the proprietors of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal Navigation from certain duties, to the amount of 1500*l.* a year, which were attempted to be imposed, gave a rise to the price of its shares from about 740*l.* to 1000*l.* per share, and has, no doubt, contributed to raise the value of the shares of other canals.

this, that, in proportion to the demand for our manufactures at home and abroad, our inland navigation on canals will increase; and, consequently, the increasing tonnage augmenting the profits, will naturally raise the price of the shares. In looking back in the history of our country for many years past, fact, I believe, will justify this representation. If we only, indeed, advert to the state of Great Britain in 1816 and 1817, we shall find the price of canal shares to sympathize with the alarming distress in our trade and commerce which then generally prevailed.

In proof of this, I subjoin the following statement, furnished me by a friend, who was in a situation to give me the requisite information respecting the price of some canal shares, of which I had made inquiry about the latter end of the year 1816:—

his usual sententious mode of writing. "1791.—The canal phrenzy in Birmingham was at its height,—a scheme that may benefit the next generation, and ruin this. The Worcester Canal was set on-foot, which met with great opposition during two sessions of Parliament."—*Life of Wm. Hutton*, p. 149.

The former part of the prophecy of this judicious sage has, I am afraid, been experienced by some individuals to have been too true, and the latter seems to be in a train of accomplishment, if an estimate can be formed from the gradual increase of its tonnage, and the diminution of its expenses, to the amount of 2000*l.* per annum. The prospect, therefore, respecting this navigation is more cheering than it yet has been; and it is hoped that some of the descendants of the sufferers will be able eventually to recover the losses which their too sanguine parents sustained,

If these observations should direct the attention to this subject of any of your correspondents, and induce him to correct the above statement, if in any respect inaccurate, or to throw additional light on them, it cannot but be interesting and useful to a commercial people, and would peculiarly oblige,

March 11.

OBSERVATOR.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER a concern of importance is proposed, before it be actually adopted, it becomes necessary to "sit down and count the cost." A want of attention to this precaution has been productive of many bad consequences, and has rendered abortive many plausible schemes.

A few days since, a paper was put into my hands, said to be an "Engineer's Report on the proposed New East London Union Water Company, for counteracting monopoly, and affording a plentiful supply of water to the eastern parts of the metropolis." Signed "RALPH DODD."

Of the necessity or propriety of the proposed plan, I do not consider myself a competent judge; and as it does not appear, from this report, that such a company is already formed, or that the design is in actual progress, I shall say nothing upon that part of the subject, but only beg leave to offer a few observations upon plans of this kind, and particularly upon the water-works in the metropolis, and its vicinity.

That many of the recently established water-works have disappointed the expectations of the projectors, is an incontrovertible fact, of which, if we had no other evidence, the depreciation of the shares is a sufficient proof. When, therefore, any new plan is proposed, it is certainly an act of prudence to calculate the probability, or improbability, of its success, by investigating the causes that have occasioned the failure of similar concerns.

Many subordinate and unforeseen causes may operate to diminish the effect of a well-concerted plan; but the grand cause that prevents the success of many modern schemes, and particularly of some recently constructed water-works, is the enormous expense attending their execution.

The reigning fashion of the day has such a powerful influence upon the minds of many persons, that they implicitly follow its dictates, and are frequently led into the adoption of plans that ultimately prove injurious. To this influence may be ascribed the predilection in favour of steam-engines. The wonderful force that may be obtained from steam has induced the application of it, as a first moving power, in almost all kinds of machinery, with-

out duly adverting to the consequences attending it, or the disadvantages to which it is liable. Such is the effect of this predilection, that, while the defects of these engines are overlooked, improvements, of a different kind, are in a great degree neglected.

The danger that seems inseparable from the use of steam-engines has been considered as their principal, if not their only, defect; but the greatest objection to their use is their unavoidable expense.

If we look at the East London Water-works, and calculate the expenses attending them, we shall not be surprised to find, that the expectations of the proprietors have been disappointed. The quantity of coals necessary to supply three large steam-engines, together with the frequently necessary repairs of the engines, the wages of attendants, &c. must amount to more than 3000*l.* a year, exclusive of the pipes necessary for conveying the water to its destination.

Comparing these water-works with those of London-bridge, it will appear, that the latter has an advantage over the former of at least 2000*l.* a year. A similar disadvantage must be experienced in every case where water is raised by steam. But, in the management of these concerns, economy seems to be neglected; for the same effect might be produced at a much less expense.

The writer of this article is in the possession of a plan for applying the power of horses, or other animals, to machinery, so as to produce an effect equal to that of steam, at less than half the expense.

By this plan, the power of two horses may be applied, so as to drive, at least, three pair of corn-stones, with all the additional apparatus of bolting-machines, &c. appendant thereto. They may be applied, with equal advantage, to any other kind of machinery; and particularly for the purpose of raising water.

Should any person, or persons, wish to obtain any information respecting this method of applying the force of animals, letters (post paid,) directed to A. B. at Mr. George Scott's, High-street, Colchester, will be duly attended to.

With respect to Mr. Dodd's proposed plan, I would only observe, that to obtain water from the source he possesses

poses, seems impracticable. What he calls "springs of the deep," can seldom be found at a less depth than three hundred feet; and to raise water from

such a depth, by any means, would incur an expense greater than the concern would support.

A. B.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

ACCOUNT OF

AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE,

The Philosophical Dramatist and Shakespeare of Germany; with an Estimate of his Literary Character.

THE BARON AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE was born at Weimar, on the 30th of May, 1761. His mother, early left a widow, devoted herself to the education of her children,—a task for which she was well qualified, by the variety of her accomplishments, the elegance of her mind, and the tenderness of her heart. In the choice of his tutors she was not, however, fortunate: the two first were young divines,—one of them a physiognomist, who spent much time in criticising the structure of his pupil's nose; and the other a lover, who no less laudably employed him in conveying love-letters to his mistress. Under these worthy instructors he made some progress in the mechanical part of education; but his mother alone taught him to feel, or, in other words, awakened in him the power of reflection.

The first work which interested his curiosity was a collection of tales from different languages, called *Evening Hours*; and the story of *Romeo and Juliet*, which forms the subject of one of them, so deeply affected his sensibility, that he was inclined to ascribe to it the preference which he ever after gave to pathetic stories.* *Don Quixote* next engaged and delighted his fancy; but the incomparable romance of *Robinson Crusoe*, above all others, appears to have afforded him the most earnest and deep-felt pleasure. At the early age of six he composed verses, and soon after a little dramatic dialogue. The merit of such premature performances could not be great, and they are only mentioned as indicating the early bent of his mind. Amongst the verses, however, there were two lines both admirable in point of rhythm and imagery. But, in the enthusiasm which flushed the aspirations of his juvenile piety, the glowing dawn of a poetical genius was perhaps more evidently disclosed.

It has been observed, that the man of

genius, in whatever department of art he is destined to distinguish himself, generally meets with those kind of incidents in life, which are best calculated to rouse and call forth his peculiar powers; and one of the earliest of our author's adventures was strikingly calculated to awaken the imagination of a dramatic poet. A youth of sixteen, his companion, was tenderly attached to a beautiful girl, who was seized with the small-pox: he had "never told his love," but, during her illness, he went nightly, attended by Kotzebue, and stood under her window, in the hope of gaining some intelligence of her state. Once, in this situation, they distinguished upon the curtain of her apartment the shadow of a woman, with a spoon in her hand, apparently going to give some medicine to the sufferer. The unhappy youth, at the sight, began to weep bitterly. "The night was dark," says the poet, "and the weather stormy, which, with the glimmer of the lamp from the sick room, the apparitional shadow faintly seen upon the curtain, the sobs and agony of the afflicted lover, and the melancholy reflection that a lovely creature, whom I had often seen bounding in all the gaiety of health and beauty, was at that moment dying,—formed a combination of images that filled my bosom with the most poignant anguish."—This is one of those real incidents which beggar the conceptions of fiction, and leave an indelible impression. We are not acquainted with a more touching scene in any drama; and, even on a mind of a lower temperament than that of Kotzebue, it was calculated to produce a high poetical impression. But the event which gave the most decisive turn to his genius was his first visit to the theatre. The numerous lights, the crowd assembled, the guards, the mysterious curtain, filled him with reverential awe. The play was Klopstock's *Death of Adam*, and the performance overwhelmed him with a tide of emotions that he had never experienced before. From that evening the bent of his mind was settled, and his amusements consisted in boyish attempts to imitate the representations of the stage.

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It should be noticed, as a proof of the enthusiasm with which he engaged in these pursuits, that his example was so catching, that almost every boy at Weimar had, like him, his Lilliputian theatre and puppets.

The preceptor under whose charge he was placed, at this time, had a better method for exciting the sensibility of taste in his scholars than the absurd custom of obliging them to write Latin verses. An hour every Saturday was devoted to poetry,—when those who had composed any thing of their own, read it from the rostrum; and such as did not write verses, usually recited some piece, which they had themselves selected from the works of celebrated authors. The productions of the former were criticised as compositions, and the recitations of the latter as attempts in elocution. On one of these occasions, Kotzebue produced a ballad, that obtained the decided approbation of the master. This was followed by various essays of the same sort; but, although these effusions possessed spirit and elegance, they were destitute, as he himself acknowledges, of originality; indeed, the first endeavours of all genius consist of imitations.

The celebrated Goethe, the author of *Werther*, being a frequent visitor at his mother's house, was struck with the intelligence of young Kotzebue, and treated him with marked and amiable indulgence. In his little piece of *the Brethren*, which was first performed at a private theatre, Kotzebue performed the part of the postillion, and was laughably mortified because nobody took any notice of the justice with which he presumed he had acted the character.

It was without question a rare advantage for a youth of Kotzebue's turn of mind to possess the friendship of a man so superior and accomplished as Goethe; and certainly it is impossible to estimate the merits of an artist, or an author, unless we know something of those to whose judgment they were in the habit of early paying deference,—for without this knowledge we cannot even guess how much is imitation or original in their works. But that Kotzebue possessed talents, by which he achieved a high degree of celebrity, distinct in its merits, and peculiar to himself, is a strong proof of the originality of his endowments; for the circumstances in which he was placed were rather calculated to induce a general gentlemanly

character, than the marked and decided individuality of a man of genius.

At the age of sixteen he was sent to the college of Jena, where he made considerable progress in Latin and French, particularly in the latter language: nor is it surprising that he should have done so, for his taste always seemed to be more congenial with that of the French authors than of his own countrymen. Germany at this period abounded in dramatic writers of no ordinary class; and so general was the favour of the public for the entertainments of the stage, that colleges and cloisters were alike opened to the players. At Jena the students had a private theatre, and Kotzebue had the satisfaction of being soon enrolled in the list of the actors. It does not however appear that he was very eminent as a performer.

Soon after his arrival at college he composed a string of verses, called a *Winter's Tale*, in which he attempted to imitate the style of Wieland, and sent it, with an affectedly modest letter, to that elegant poet, to be inserted in *the Mercury*, a journal of which he was then the editor. But, like many a youth who has afterwards attained eminence, he was obliged to endure the mortification of finding his poem neglected. A second attempt, however, two years after, under the title of *Ralph and Guido*, met with a better reception.

From Jena he went for some time to Duisburg, where he organized a juvenile company of dramatic amateurs, and obtained permission, from the holy brotherhood of the Minorit's, to perform a translation of Sheridan's *Rivals* in the cloister of their convent. At Duisburg his pen also was not idle. He wrote a little drama, called *the Ring*, and a romance in the style of *Werther*, which, in his own opinion at the time, was not inferior to the original,—for the hero, instead of blowing out his brains, had recourse to the classical expedient of throwing himself from a rock, and was dashed to pieces. This notable performance he sent to Weigand, the bookseller, at Leipsic, who returned him for answer, that he might have his manuscript again upon paying the carriage!

In 1779 he returned to Jena, and applied himself with diligence to the study of the law; but his leisure and his heart were devoted to the theatre. At this time he wrote a puerile tragedy called *Charlotte Frank*, which was performed;

formed; but, when the curtain dropped, the audience were frugal of their applause. Soon after, he ventured upon a comedy, which he called, *Wives à la Mode*; and it succeeded much better, chiefly, however, it would appear, from several tales of the town being slyly introduced or alluded to. He likewise assisted in forming a literary club, where essays were occasionally read, and afterwards criticised. At this period, he seems to have had a turn for satire; but, as a satirist, he was certainly not qualified to excel.

In his eighteenth year, being admitted a member of the German Society at Jena, he read an essay in defence of the apostasy of the Emperor Julian,—a circumstance which would imply, that his piety had, by this time, greatly abated of its youthful fervour.

In the autumn of 1781, he went to Petersburg, as private secretary to General Bawr; there he wrote a tragedy called *Demetrius, Czar of Moscow*, which the police attempted to suppress, because he had not represented Demetrius as an impostor, although an ukase of Peter the Great had declared him to be such; and, consequently, every Russian bound so to consider him. Catherine the Empress, however, does not appear to have been very much disturbed about the matter; and, in this respect, her conduct may be compared to that of Elizabeth, who allowed Marlowe's *Perken Werbeck* to be performed, although he was the victim of her grandfather, and although the author has left a very strong impression that he believed him to be the true Duke of York.

In 1782, the friends of Kotzebue advised him to write a volume of moral tales and fables for young princes, and dedicate it to the Grand Duke's son, (the Emperor Alexander,) in order that he might obtain preferment at court; but he had so little talent for this species of writing, that, after the work was printed, he paid his publisher for the impression, and destroyed it all.

About this time, he married a noble Russian lady, to whom he was passionately attached, and soon after was appointed president of the civil government at Revel; on which occasion, civil rank in Russia being measured by military gradations, he was nominated a Lieut.-Col.—In the following autumn he visited Keikel, where he wrote the two first of his dramas that possessed any original merit. *The Hermit of Fermen-*

tera, and *Adelaide of Wulfingen*; and, on returning to his presidency, he established a private theatre, which was opened with a comedy written by himself, called, *Every Fool has his Cap*.

In 1785, he made a journey through some parts of Germany, and commenced a history of *Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick*. Two works, however, came out at this time on the same subject, which induced him to abandon it. In the same year he enlisted himself among the corps of journalists by the publication of a monthly work, to which he gave the whimsical title of, *For the Mind and Heart*. It met with but little encouragement, and was in consequence dropped, after about a dozen numbers had been published. He then projected an ample treatise upon *The honour and dishonour, the fame, both temporal and posthumous, of all times and nations*; a design which he considered as grand and meritorious, but it is not easy to conceive the scope or nature of it from the title.

In 1787 he was seized with an oppressive malady; and, during the depression of mind induced by the disorder, he wrote *the Indians in England*, and *Misanthropy and Repentance*; the latter is the famous drama of *The Stranger*, the moral tendency of which has occasioned so much diversity of opinion in this country. During this indisposition, his intellectual powers seemed to acquire new energy; but it has been often observed, that the finest productions of the mind are connected with bodily infirmities, as pearls are only found in diseased shells.

In 1789 he wrote *the Virgin of the Sun*, *the Natural Son* (Lover's Vows), *Brother Maurice*, *the Humourist*, and also a little romance, called *the Dangerous Wager*. Having obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, in 1790, he spent some time at the medicinal springs of Pyrmont, and afterwards went to Weimar, where he wrote some bitter reflections on Zimmerman, for which he never forgave himself. At this period, his wife, an amiable and accomplished woman, was seized with a fatal fever, within the month after her delivery of a daughter, and died. During her illness, a compliment of a peculiar and delicate kind was paid to him by the students then at Jena: about eighty of them had come to Weimar, in order to see his play of *Misanthropy and Repentance*; and it was their custom, on the evenings when they visited the theatre, to sup together, and to return home jovially,

jovially, hallooing as they passed along the streets. On this occasion, knowing how much the author was afflicted by the alarming situation of his wife, they avoided the street in which he resided, although their route lay that way; and left the town by another road.

Kotzebue was now in the meridian of his fame; his dramas were popular over the whole continent, and every production of his Muse was hailed with applause; it is, therefore, unnecessary to follow the series of his works more particularly, especially as he produced nothing after this period comparable in effect and interest to his previous publications.

After the death of his lady, he bade adieu to Weimar, and hastened to Paris, in the hope to recover, in the bustle of that eventful metropolis, the self-possession of which this domestic misfortune had deprived him. He kept a diary of this journey, which he published.—Among a number of amusing anecdotes of the popular feeling of the French at that time, it contains many judicious observations on the theatres of Paris, and the style of acting encouraged by the Parisians.

When he had satisfied his curiosity, without apparently much alleviating his sorrow, which, indeed, was morbid to a great degree, he returned to his presidency. But in 1795 the temper of the Russian government induced him to send in his resignation. In 1796 he accepted the office of superintendant of the imperial theatre at Vienna, a situation which he soon found at variance with his habits, however congenial to his taste; and in consequence gave it up in disgust. In 1800 he returned to Russia, but had scarcely crossed the frontiers when he was arrested by the special orders of the insane Paul, and conducted to Kurgan, a town in Siberia, where he enlivened the dreariness of exile by the performance of some of his Plays, in which he induced the inhabitants to take parts. It seems a pleasant trait in his character that he carried with him so social and gay a spirit into that remote and inhospitable region. By the interference of his friends, the anger of the autocrat was appeased, and he was re-called to Petersburg, and honoured with many marks of his capricious favour.

On the accession of Alexander, he again left Russia, and travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, and subsequently intended to fix his abode at

Berlin, where he undertook the management of a journal; but which, after editing several years, he was, in consequence of offending Bonaparte, obliged to abandon and retire to a small estate which he possessed in Esthonia.

It is said, that he was consulted, and, indeed assisted, in drawing up the Russian diplomatic papers published in 1811 and 1812. In 1813, the Emperor Alexander appointed him Consul General at Königsberg; and, in 1816, named him one of his counsellors of state. But the Russian climate not agreeing with his health, which was always delicate, in 1817 he was allowed to travel in Germany, and to retain all his appointments, on the sole condition of sending a regular report to Petersburg of his observations on the morals and literature of that country. In this capacity, of accredited political traveller to the Russian government, he excited the jealousy and ill-will of many Germans; and, being warned, that the fanaticism against him in the universities was become so great that it was no longer safe for him to remain in Germany, he had applied for his passports to return to Petersburg, where he was assassinated on the 23d of March last, at Mannheim, by Henry Rodolphus Sand, a student belonging to the colleges of Jena. The account of this horrible action, as given in the public papers of the day, is so striking, that it is due to our readers to present it not only on account of the celebrity of the victim, but as an awful example of the demoniac force of fanaticism, whether the passion originate in religious, political, or literary prejudice. "About five o'clock in the afternoon, Sand presented himself at his victim's house, when some ladies coming up to the door, at which he had knocked just before, he allowed them to pass, and they went in. He remained in the hall, and requested a servant to announce him to M. the counsellor of state. The servant, returning, led him to a chamber, and M. de Kotzebue entered soon after, to meet his death blow, which must have been aimed at him as he was approaching, for he had hardly made his appearance in the room, when the servant heard a loud cry, and a noise, as if something was falling. He rushed in, and found his master and the student stretched on the floor.

The murderer having at once stabbed M. de Kotzebue through the heart, they both fell together, when two more wounds were inflicted, one in the lungs and the other in the face. The ladies ran

ran in, opened the windows, and called loudly for assistance, and a surgeon. Mademoiselle Emilia de Kotzebue, with the assistance of the servants, conveyed her father to another apartment, where he soon expired. Sand stood up with great calmness, and, brandishing the bloody dagger, descended the steps before the hall-door, exclaiming—"The traitor is dead! The country is delivered! Live Teutonia!" Seeing numbers of people before the house, he forced his way through them; but, hearing the ladies crying out from the windows, "There is the assassin," he turned back, darted a fierce look at them, and, lifting the poniard in one hand, and a piece of paper in the other, he exclaimed "Yes, I am the murderer! It is thus all traitors should perish!" The following words were written on the paper:—"Death for Augustus de Kotzebue, in the name of virtue." The monster afterwards knelt down, in the midst of the crowd, which increased every moment, and, raising his eyes and hands towards Heaven, cried out, with a voice of enthusiasm—"God, I thank thee, for having permitted me to consummate this act!" After which, opening his waistcoat, he plunged the dagger into his own heart, and fell apparently lifeless. Having, in some degree, recovered his senses, at the hospital to which they carried him, he spoke of the assassination with a sort of ecstasy. "He is then dead," he cried; "an infernal demon possessed the body of Kotzebue, and did not wish to quit it; he grinned horribly on me at parting." On the person of this wretched enthusiast was found a large blue ribband, with the following device, *Vita et Mors*; also various slips of paper, filled with incoherent reflections on his country, humanity, and liberty. M. de Kotzebue was designated, in one of these papers, as the slave of kings and a Russian spy, and it is added, that all his friends would perish in the same manner. Every endeavour is made to prolong Sand's existence, for the purpose of drawing from him such confessions as the nature of his crime, and the interests of society, render desirable; but he is not expected to survive. From the little, however, that has been collected, it appears that this guilty maniac had persuaded himself M. Kotzebue deserved to die; that he had no private revenge against him; but that for a long time he had resolved upon his death, on account of the crimes of which he had

been guilty against Germany; that he was tranquil because he had succeeded; that he had no accomplice; and that his crime could only be imputed to himself. This fanatic appeared to feel no other regret than for the relatives of his victim. "Liberty, liberal ideas, and morality," was the motto of the assassin; but still he murdered a man for daring to think freely, and expressing opinions which displeased this fanatic!

If, as an author, Kotzebue does not rank among the first class, for intellectual power and elegance of style, few have been more celebrated in their own day. He had certainly the art of adapting his sentiments with great success to the popular feelings; and, therefore, although we may deny to him the merits of a bold imagination, or of deep thinking, we must admit that talents of no common kind were requisite to obtain the extensive celebrity which his writings, undoubtedly, have always possessed. As a dramatic author, we would rank him with Cumberland among the English, and Goldoni among the Italians; perhaps, indeed, he was not equal to Cumberland, but we do not at this moment recollect any other of our dramatists who seems to have viewed Nature through the medium of sensibility so much in the same way. There is a degree of silliness about the comic characters of both, and a sentimental excess in their most impassioned scenes, that oftener degenerates into feminine weakness, than rises into masculine energy, even whilst the subject is heroic. It is by these defects, according to our notions, that the writings of Kotzebue affect morality more than by the immediate tendency of the examples which they exhibit, and which have excited so much controversy. Affection is of a sacred nature, so nearly allied to many of our frailties, that it can hardly be exposed so openly to the public view as it has been done by such writers as Cumberland and Kotzebue, without incurring the risk of being rendered ridiculous. And to ridicule the domestic affections, which constitute the cement of all society, is as mischievous as to embellish crimes by concealing their grossness. But neither Kotzebue nor Cumberland had any such intention in their writings. They endeavoured to interest the sympathy of their auditors in the best manner they could, and both believed that they inculcated virtue when they exhibited those palpitations of love and kindness over which it is

the great business of education to draw the veil of delicacy. Much of the popularity, therefore, which they both acquired, must be ascribed to the novelty of their attempt; and much of the sympathy which they excited, to the nakedness with which they addressed the feelings of the public. But it was only a fashion that they produced, and it has gone by; a fashion undoubtedly founded on bad taste; for, although their views of human nature are all exceedingly benevolent, they are not such as the world could long like to contemplate, beyond the fire-side and the bed-chamber. Subtracting, however, the disgust inspired by his false notion of the natural in art, *Kotzebue* will be found to furnish the means of much pleasure, not only by his skill in constructing his

fables, but by the extensive range and variety of his characters. And we should recollect, that he wrote when it was the fashion to represent the uncultivated vulgar as being rich in intellect as the educated orders, and even superior to them in the best qualities of man; when, in fact, it was deemed expedient to cashier the ancient heroes of the drama, the haughty, and the noble, "fallen from their high estate," for sentimental dragoons and melancholy concubines. Objecting, therefore, as we do, in the most decided terms, to his exhibition of dotage and infirmity, however natural and however amiable, we cheerfully acknowledge that he possessed a pencil dipped in tenderness, and drew his characters from no academical models, but immediately from nature.

CORNUCOPIA.

ARISTOTLE AND PLAYFAIR.

NOTHING can be more correct than Aristotle's definition of motion. He calls it "the act of a being in power,—as far as in power;" for, as no primary motion can originate itself, it must be the act of a supernatural being or God, who, in producing it, evinces his power; and, as all motions are not equal, so every motion is proportioned to the power or exertion used by its author; or to the circumstances under which it is developed. Aristotle seems, indeed, to have viewed all objects which were cognizable by mere reason in their exact relations, and then to have expressed his perceptions in the smallest number of terms. How deeply it is to be regretted, that we have no translation of his works by a philosopher; and how unfortunate that he should, in his existing translations, be disguised either by mysticism, dogmatism, or priestcraft.

Yet so it is with every other system of philosophy: every idea of Descartes, for example, is grossly perverted in the English language,—and we imperfectly collect the true opinions of any foreign philosopher, either from our Cyclopedias or histories of science.

Playfair, for example, in his late Dissertation on Physics, tells us that Aristotle's beautiful definition of motion is made in "words to which it is impossible that any distinct idea can ever have been annexed."—And the crude and vulgar definition of Epicurus, "change of place," is, says the same learned pro-

fessor, the simplest and best that can be given!

Has philosophy suffered most from the mystics, the priests, or the dogmatists?

VELOCIPEDE.

The velocipede is one of those machines which may probably alter the whole system of society; because it is applicable to the movement of armies, and will render rapidly practicable marches far more distant than have ever yet been undertaken.

SINGULAR CUSTOM AT HAARLEM.

When the Spaniards besieged this city, the defence made by the women tended, in an eminent degree, to its safety. In consequence of which, William the First, and the States General, as a perpetual acknowledgment of female patriotism, ordained, amongst other privileges, that no burger of Haarlem should, during six weeks next after his wife's *accouchement*, be liable to be arrested for debt, or his house or goods be subjected to any legal process; on which occasions they were enjoined to decorate the knockers of the street-door,—a custom that prevails at the present hour.

Amongst the wealthy the knockers are adorned with lace and riband, in a very expensive manner; and the exemption from arrest still continues in force.

MAGNETISM.

The theories of MAGNETIC phenomena are so many appeals to superstition. Probably all bodies suspended like a magnet, in the spaces between the equator

equator and poles, would indicate *polarity* as results of single rotatory motion; and that they or the magnet obstruct or freely transmit the gaseous fluids, which are always in circulation between the heated equator and frozen poles. Probably the *local* variations arise from local obstructions or deflections of those circulations; and the *periodical* ones, from the compound motions of the terrestrial and celestial poles, and the lunar nodes. And, probably, the variable *dip* may be occasioned by the variable density or rarity of the earth's surface at the place of observation, which would vary the direction of the circulating fluids, and the momentum of the scite.

APOPTHEGMS.

The sorrows we have relieved are the surest support in our own.

The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.

Superstition is more generally an object of approbation than of sympathy.

What has never been disputed can never have been proved.—What has never been examined without prejudice can never have been fairly examined.—Scepticism is the first step toward truth.

The suspicious in some measure justify the injuries they expect.

Do first what presses most.

It is in life as in roads, the shortest way is mostly the foulest; and surely the fairer way is not much about.

If it be certain that a true religion to be embraced, and a false religion to be forsaken, only need to be discussed, we ought to wish for doubt over the whole earth: the missionaries of the true faith would then find the more difficult half of their work done.

Some men boast of adherence to the religion of their parents: this is like boasting of having been born a cripple.

Who grasps too much retains too little.

There is an ease in manners which can live unoffending and unoffended among neighbours of opposite habits in conduct. There is also a liberality in legislation which can tolerate among subjects the widest differences in opinions and practices. These are higher and more difficult virtues than the attempt to drill, and discipline, and convert others to one's own way of thinking and acting.

Apostacy is used as a term of reproach; it deserves to become an expression of praise. It implies a victory over prejudice, an exertion of the right of private judgment, a courage to

snap the shackles of authority and habit, a sincerity in the avowal of conviction, and a fortitude in acting up to one's profession. His religion is luck, not merit, who heirs, instead of choosing, his creed.

Credulity is oftener acted than felt; men have the folly to fancy they have an interest in deceiving, and go to church for the sake of example. They are angry with a teacher of infidelity, not for converting them, but for converting others; as the old nobility are angry with the king for adding to the peerage.

DUTCH LAUNDRESSES.

During the reigns of Charles the First and Second, and as recently as that of Queen Anne, many opulent English families used to send their household and family linen to Holland, to be washed and bleached. Frequent mention of this fashion is made in the old comedies written about those periods.

The Dutch used to pride themselves upon the beauty and costliness of their linens and china,—in which articles many families have been known to expend several thousand pounds each.

At the present day, the old native families send their linen away twice in the year, locked up in immensely large baskets; which, after being washed, bleached, and prepared for ironing, is returned, and got up at home.

The labouring classes used, in the days of commercial prosperity, to partake largely of that national pride; and scarce a mechanic could be found who would sit down to dinner without having a damask napkin to hang before him.

In those places where the linen is washed and bleached, men and women are seen indiscriminately employed.

But, since the revolution of 1795, every thing has undergone a material change; and the Dutch have suffered so much by the effects of war and the extinction of their commerce, that there is as much poverty to be seen in her cities as in ours; and but few traces remain of that high degree of opulence to which she had attained previous to the conquest of the provinces by the French.

PAWN-BROKING.

Leo X. published in 1551 a bull, in which he refers to an institution of Pope Paul II. for lending money to the poor at low interest, and ordains a new organization of this *Monte-di-pieta*. Accordingly, a magnificent pawn-house was erected at Rome, amply provided with warehouses for the arrangement

and preservation of the pledges. There are two entrances, remote from each other. At either entrance a person may present his pledge for valuation; and, if dissatisfied, may go round to the other door, and get it valued afresh. The clerk in the centre is obliged to advance money on the average valuation of the two door-keepers. For this money, an interest, not exceeding nine per cent. is charged; and, at the end of eighteen months, unredeemed pledges are sold by auction. Still, if any individual wishes his pledge to remain unsold, he may, by adding the interest to his stake, detain his pledge for three years. Certain directors manage the concern, which defrays its own expenses, and allows dividends to the shareholders who built the establishment and advanced the capital necessary.

Now, as your correspondent, at page 111, has pointed out many evils which result from the English system of pawning, it would perhaps be worth while to try the Italian, or papal, system; and to institute a joint stock company of benevolent pawnbrokers, who should lend to the poor at the lowest interest which would defray the requisite expenses of establishing warehouses, and valuing rooms; and of remunerating dusters, cleaners, clerks, and bug-destroyers, to the majesty of the people.

The cheapness of interest would tempt the necessitous to prefer the public institution before the extant private shops; and this would perpetually bring within the knowledge of the magistrate, and of the overseers of the poor, the proportion, and extent, and growth, of want in the needy community. Stolen goods, indeed, would continue to be pawned in the old way; and these constitute, perhaps, a large share of the deposited property.

GROUND-SWELLS.

There is no part of the English coast (says Mr. Daniell, in his *Voyage round Great Britain*,) where the ocean can be seen in such grandeur as on the north-coast of Cornwall, which is entirely open to the whole sweep of the Atlantic. In most of the land-locked channels round our coast, the waves, in consequence of frequent sands and shoals, are short and broken; but here the huge round billows come rolling on, each a mountain, which you have time to gaze and ponder on, while you may distinctly trace the immense chasm which separates each from that which follows, and thus pursue in detail the march of the

mighty sea, as it moves along with majestic regularity. In the calmest weather there frequently rise up "GROUND-SWELLS," which are extremely dangerous for all open boats; and which, not being to be foreseen or provided against, make the life of a fisherman on this coast as precarious as his sport. I endeavored to ascertain the causes of these ground-swells, but could learn nothing satisfactory respecting them. Some assured me, that they were the forerunners of an approaching gale, and others, that they were in consequence of a gale that was passed; but all agreed, that they were more to be dreaded than a gale, as they came on without warning. They occur only along shore, as their name imports, and beyond them the sea is frequently quite calm. In this case the effect is very singular; for the space of a quarter of a mile, the sea, without wind, is tossed, as if by a hurricane, into the wildest uproar and confusion, while beyond, as far as the eye can see, it is one still surface, as smooth as glass.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The following account of some of the horrors of battle is literally copied from the eleventh number of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, where it is inserted with perfect *sans froid*, as a thing of course:—

"The corporal major of the 2d Life Guards, Hodgson, who, we understand, was one of those exhibited at the Academy, was the only one of Mr. Haydon's models left alive at Waterloo: he had five models in the Life Guards in that battle,—four of whom were killed. Shaw was one, and Daikin, the young man who sat for the groom sleeping on his knees in *Macbeth*, was another. The last time Daikin was seen he was fighting, unhorsed, with three cuirassiers, two of whom he killed at two cuts, dividing both their heads at the nose. He was found dying in the evening across a hedge, cut in ribands. The first cut Shaw gave, (as related by the third man from him, a corporal who saw it,) was at a cuirassier, who rode up: Shaw being on higher ground, he waited calmly for him, and cleaved his head through his iron helmet, down to his jaw, the face of the cuirassier fell off, as cleanly cut as a bit of apple,—this was the corporal's expression who related it. Shaw died in the inn-yard at La Haye Sainte, from exhaustion, and not on the enemy's ground, as some have reported."

Match this, ye tigers, hyenas, boa-constrictors, sharks, crocodiles, and other monsters; if ye are able! Let it be engraven on the projected Waterloo column.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

*Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.**American Madness in 1775.*

IN 1775, when the Republicans and Presbyterians had deluded the people into a sort of madness, under the name and notion of patriotism and liberty, and every newspaper was full of sedition and treason, one of the most faulty of any of them (indeed they won't sell except they abuse the king and government.) had, by accident, this ingenious copy of verses in favour of Dr. Tucker's plan of having no connexion at all with these factious (and hereditarily so) colonies, said to have been written by my friend, Mr. Soame Jenyns, one of the members for the town of Cambridge. It is in the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, Jan. 13, 1776.

Crown'd be the man with lasting praise

Who first contrived the pin,
To loose mad horses from the chaise,
And save the necks within.

See how they prance, and bound, and skip,
And all control disdain;
They bid defiance to the whip,
And tear the silken rein.

Awhile we try if art or strength
Are able to prevail;
But hopeless, when we find at length
That all our efforts fail;

With ready foot the spring we press,
Out jumps the magic plug,
Then, disengag'd from all distress,
We sit quite safe and snug.

The pamper'd steeds, their freedom gain'd,
Run off full speed together;
But, having no plan ascertain'd,
They run they know not whither.

Boys, who love mischief, (and, of course,
Enjoying the disaster,)
Bawl, "Stop 'em! stop 'em!" till they're
hoarse,

But mean to drive them faster.

Each claiming now his natal right,
Scorns to obey his brother;
So they proceed to kick and bite,
And worry one another.

Hungry at last, and blind and lame,
(Bleeding at nose and eyes,)
By sufferings grown mighty tame,
And by experience wise;

With bellies full of liberty,
But void of oats and hay,
They both sneak back, their folly see,
And run no more away.

Let all who view the instructive scene,
And patronize the plan,
Give thanks to Glos'ter's worthy dean,
For, Tucker, thou'rt the man.

Cole 41, 332.

A Particular of such Guyfles as were presented to her Highness by the States Generall of the United Provinces, the 10th of May, 1613.

A carcanet, garnished with 36 diamonds, infossed work.

Two greate pearles pendant, waylinge 36 carats and one grayne.

A stringe of pearle of 52 pieces, orientall water.

A greate needle or bodkin, garnished with a great table diamond; and four other diamonds about that, of which three are pendants, water-worke.

All these lay in a small cabinet of cloth of gould, betweene the fouldes of a perfumed cushion.

A great looking glasse of sylver gilt, of bossed work.

Ten pieces of tapystrye, by Fraunces Limmynge.

Six other pieces of tapystrye, for a cabinet, of the same workman.

Severall pieces of fine linen damaske worke, packed in six cases, contayninge in all, for napkins and table-cloths, some sixty pieces.

Furniture for a chamber, of china-work, blacke and goulde; contayninge a bedsted, a cupborde, a table, two great chests, or lesse chests, five small chests, two voyders, twenty-four dishes, twenty-four lesser dishes, twelve fruite dishes, and six sawsers.

All these valued at nine or ten thousand pounds.

Cole 46, 340.

Ram Hunting at Eton College.

When I was an Eton scholar there was a custom at election time, about the beginning of August, to hunt a ram from the college play-fields, as far as he would run, sometimes to Windsor park wall, over the bridge, the boys having a ram bludgeon, or stick, knotted by ivy having grown about it, and numbers of them sold from the neighbouring woods, with which they used to knock him down after the sport of the chace was over. I am told, this custom is now disused, tho' I know it was not long after I left school, as the late Duke of Cumberland honoured one of the huntings with his presence. The ram was afterwards made into pastry, and served up in the hall in the feastings of election week; probably more venison than mutton put into it. What gave occasion to this singular custom I have never heard, but a practice somewhat similar to it is still practised at Orleans, where the lord of the manor of Bapaume presents

a ram

a ram to the dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter en Ponet on the eve of the ascension. "*Le seigneur de Bapaume de la Paroisse d'Ouvrouer des Champs est obligé de présenter, et présente encore, au Doyen de St. Pierre en Ponet tous les Ans la Vielle de l'Ascension pendant le Magnificat de Vêpres un Belier suranné vêtu de sa Laine, ayant les Cornes dorées, ausquelles doivent être attachez deux Ecussons aux Armes de St. Pierre, et une Bourse pendue au cou, dans laquelle il doit y avoir cinq Sols Parisis. Il est présenté non dans l'Eglise mais dans le cloître au coté gauche de l'Eglise.*—*Voyages Liturgiques de France par le Sieur de Moleon; p. 214, 215.*—*Cole 54.*

A Winter and Summer Fire.

The following epigram was made when the nation was in an uproar upon the Earl of Butc's keeping his place of favourite against the Duke of Newcastle's party, and that of Mr. Pitt, and just as the peace was making between us and France, who had yielded Florida to us.

Quoth Jack to his friend, whilst his fingers
he blew,

"Tis prodigiously cold! prithee what must
we do?"

Our fire's all extinguish'd, nor have we a bit
Of that fuel we us'd from *Newcastle* or *Pitt*.

"Oot, oot, mon, (quoth Sawney,) we've
fuel in plenty,

Reet *Scotch*, by my *Saul*, and it weel may
content ye."

"And hony, (quoth *Teague*,) when the sum-
mer begins,

We'll have *Florida* turf, that shall burn all
your shins."

Cole xxi. 81.

King of the Gipseys.

On the north side of the church-yard of Little Budworth, in Cheshire, is a large stone upon the ground, with this inscription:—

Here lies, in hopes of a
joyfull resurrection, the
body of HENRY LOVETT.

He departed this life the
27 day of January, 1744,
Aged 85 years.

He died a Protestant.

Cole, who never omitted any opportunity of showing his hatred to the Protestants, in recording this inscription, says, "The oddity of the last line excited my curiosity to enquire who this good Protestant might be, who thus professed his belief on his tomb-stone;

and Mr. Touman told me, that he was the king of the gipseys; that he died at a place called Beggar's Bank, in this neighbourhood, a famous rendezvous for this sort of people; that his companions gave him (the curate), at his funeral, one of the most ample offerings he had met with, and that they still come to his grave to pray once a-year. This looks as if the subjects were Papists, though the king died a Protestant: we want some of their own historians to clear up this important part of their Egyptian history."

In a subsequent note to this account, Cole adds, "This day I had at my door, being Blecheley Feast, Monday, Sept. 15, 1766, a grandson of this Henry Lovett; as he called, with a wife and seven children, all as black as Egyptians, but clean-limbed, well-made people, who lived, as they said, at Risborough, in Bucks, and were fiddlers."—*Cole MSS. vol. 29, p. 50.*

Fragment of a Poem by Richard Attwood, esquire, bedel of Cambridge University, 1708.

Of woman's disobedience, and the fruit
Of list'ning hazardous, most bold attempt,
In ancient blanket full of days and holes,
Sing, heavenly Muse: whether on Pindus' top,
Or snowy Hæmus, where th' enchanted wood
Danc'd to the well-tun'd lyre of Orpheus old,
Thou sitt'st harmonious; or if Helicon
Delight thee more, with shady groves opaque,
Thence I invoke thee to my advent'rous song.

Say, goddess! for thou know'st, what happy
soil

Claims old Hippophilus, for deeds benign,
And hospitable act to wearied steps,
Full famous. Him where Orwell's silver
streams,

Thro' various meander's curling flow,
Near Gypovicum, where in arms renown'd
Erst dwelt the Icenî, Rome's audacious foes;
With Lempster Frise, his shoulders round
adorn'd,

With band of large extent, and hat broad-
brimm'd;
Melantius and Philander, sophists grave,
From furious hacks, rawbon'd, descending met.

Nor with more joy or reverence profound,
Receiv'd Philemon, Jove, of thrones the
prince;

Where from the azure welkin down he came,
With Maja's son, in human shape divine,
To see what cheer on earth the gods might
find,—

For none in Heaven he found from man
ingrate,

Nor fume of victim slain now reach'd the
skies,
Cole 51, 85.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Account of New Discoveries made in Egypt and Nubia.**(From the Revue Encyclopedique.)*

A FRENCH traveller, now in Egypt, has lately discovered, at the distance of eight hours' journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city, built amongst the mountains, between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth degrees of latitude. Eight hundred houses are yet standing. There are amongst the ruins several temples, dedicated to different divinities; eleven statues; and various wrecks of other specimens of the productions of the fine arts.

The ancient stations across the desert, from the Red Sea to the Valley of the Nile, have also been discovered. These stations are at the distance of nine hours' journey from each other. These, without doubt, mark the course of one of the routes of the commerce with India, which was in so flourishing a state at the epoch of Ptolemy Lagus, and under the first Emperors. They also point out the situation of the mine of Emeralds, respecting which there has existed so much uncertainty for several ages.

It appears that M. Belzoni, the explorer of Egyptian antiquities, is not dead, as was reported, for a letter from him to M. Visconti, dated Cairo, January 9, 1818, mentions his return from Upper Egypt, and his being then engaged in preparing for a third journey to Nubia; and that in his first journey he had succeeded in removing to Alexandria the head known by the name of the Memnon's head, a colossal bust ten feet in height, formed out of a single block of granite, and about twelve tons in weight. This head, which the French were unable to remove even after blowing off with gunpowder a portion of the back part, M. Belzoni, by the assistance solely of the native peasantry, without the aid of any machine, succeeded in removing from Thebes to Alexandria. The chief difficulty lay in transporting it from Thebes to the Nile, to get it on-board a vessel for Alexandria. This labour required a degree of patience and perseverance which few men possess: it took him six months, though the distance to the Nile was only about two miles. This colossal bust, which reached England last summer, has been recently placed, most judiciously as to light, on a

pedestal in the Egyptian room in the British Museum, under the able direction of Mr. Combe.

From Thebes M. Belzoni proceeded to Nubia to examine the great Temple of Ybsambul, Ibsambul, Ebsambul, or Absimbul, which lies buried more than twice its height in the sands near the second cataract. On this occasion, however, he was unable to effect any thing, and therefore returned to Thebes, where he employed himself in new researches at the Temple of Karnack. Here, several feet under ground, he found surrounded by a wall a range of sphynxes, about forty in number, with heads of lions on busts of women, of black granite, and for the greater part beautifully executed. While absent on his second visit to Ybsambul, M. Belzoni succeeded in digging up at the same place a statue of Jupiter Ammon, holding a ram's head on his knees. And on his second journey to Thebes in 1817, M. Belzoni discovered a colossal head of Orus, of fine granite, larger than the Memnon, measuring ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre with which it is crowned, exquisitely finished and in fine preservation. He carried with him to Cairo one of the arms belonging to this statue. As he succeeded so well in removing the Memnon, may we not hope that he will be encouraged also to attempt the removal of this head, and that we may ere long see it placed beside its colossal brother in the British Museum?

After this, M. Belzoni proceeded again to Nubia, and, in spite of many hindrances and much inhospitality which he experienced, succeeded in opening the celebrated temple of Ybsambul, which no European had ever before entered. In this temple (the largest and most wonderful excavation in Egypt or in Nubia) he found fourteen chambers and a great hall, and in the latter, standing, eight colossal figures, each thirty feet high. The walls and pilasters are covered with hieroglyphics beautifully cut, and groups of large figures in fine preservation. At the end of the sanctuary he found four sitting figures about twelve feet high, cut out of the natural rock and well preserved. Belzoni's labour may be conceived, when we state, that on commencing his operations the bed of loose sand which he had to clear

clear away was upwards of fifty feet deep. He carried hence two lions with the heads of vultures, and a small statue of Jupiter Ammon. From the superior style of sculpture found in this temple to any thing yet met with in Egypt, Mr. Salt infers that the arts descended hither from Ethiopia.

M. Belzoni, by a spirit of ingenuity, which seems to be peculiarly his own, discovered, on his return to Thebes, six tombs in the valley of Biban El Moluck, or the tombs [or rather gates] of the kings, (in a part of the mountains where ordinary observers would hardly have sought for such excavations,) all in a perfect state, not having been viewed by previous intruders, and giving a wonderful display of Egyptian magnificence and posthumous splendour. From the front entrance to the innermost chamber in one of them, the length of passage, cut through the solid rock, is 309 feet: the chambers, which are numerous, cut in a pure white rock, are covered with paintings *al fresco*, well executed, and with hieroglyphics quite perfect, and the colours as fresh as if newly laid on. In one of these chambers he found an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, three feet nine inches wide, and two feet one inch high, covered within and without with hieroglyphics in intaglio, sounding like a bell and as transparent as glass—supposed by M. Belzoni to have been the depository of the remains of Apis. In the innermost room he found the carcase of a bull embalmed with asphaltum, which seems to give some confirmation to his idea. We are happy to learn that this matchless production is now on its way to England, to be placed by the side of the sarcophagus supposed to have contained the remains of Alexander. Mr. Salt, assisted by Mr. Beechey (son of the English artist of the same name), has, with much labour and care, copied several of the paintings within this tomb, which will hereafter be given to the public. These paintings are quite fresh and perfect. The colours employed are “vermilion, ochres and indigo;” and yet they are not gaudy, owing to the judicious balance of colours and the artful management of the blacks. It is quite obvious [says Mr. Salt] that they worked on a regular system, which had for its basis, as Mr. West would say, the colours of the rainbow; as there is not an ornament throughout their dresses where the red, yellow, and blue, are not

alternately mingled, which produces a harmony that in some of the designs is really delicious.

It is a curious fact, that in one of the Theban tombs two statues of wood, a little larger than life, were found as perfect as if newly carved, excepting in the sockets of the eyes, which had been of metal, probably copper.

We have yet to mention another successful labour of M. Belzoni, perhaps the most singular, because, to all appearance, the most hopeless and unpromising—the opening of the second pyramid of Ghiza, known by the name of Cephrenes. According to Herodotus, (whose information has generally been found correct,) this pyramid was constructed without any internal chambers. M. Belzoni, however, believed the fact might be otherwise; and, having reasons of his own for commencing his operations at a certain point, he began his labours, and with so much foresight as actually to dig directly down upon a forced entrance. But, even after this success, none but a Belzoni would have had the perseverance to pursue the labour required to perfect the discovery. It was by attending to the same kind of indications which had led him so successfully to explore the six tombs of the kings in Thebes, that he was induced to commence his operations on the north side.

He set out from Cairo on the 6th of February 1818, pretending (as he did not wish to be interrupted by visitors) that he was going to a neighbouring village. He then repaired to the Kaia Bey, and gained permission; the Bey having first satisfied himself that there was no filled ground within a considerable distance of Ghiza. On the 10th of February he began with six labourers in a vertical section, at right angles to the north side of the base, cutting through a mass of stones and lime which had fallen from the upper part of the pyramid, but were so completely aggregated together as to spoil the mattocks, &c. employed in the operation. He persevered in making an opening fifteen feet wide, working downwards and uncovering the face of the pyramid. During the first week there was but little prospect of meeting with any thing interesting; but, on the 17th, one of the Arabs employed called out with great vociferation that he had found the entrance. He had, in fact, come upon a hole into which he could thrust his arm and a djerid six feet long. Before night they

they ascertained that an aperture was there about three feet square, which had been closed irregularly with a hewn stone: this being removed, they reached a larger opening, but filled with rubbish and sand. M. Belzoni was now satisfied that this was not a real but a forced passage. Next day they had penetrated fifteen feet, when stones and sand began to fall from above; these were removed, but still they continued to fall in large quantities, when after some more days' labour he discovered an upper forced entrance, communicating with the outside from above. Having cleared this, he found another opening running inward, which proved, on further search, to be a continuation of the lower horizontal forced passage, nearly all choked up with rubbish: this being removed, he discovered about half way from the outside a descending forced passage, which terminated at the distance of forty feet. He now continued to work in the horizontal passage, in hope that it might lead to the centre, but it terminated at the depth of ninety feet; and he found it prudent not to force it further, as the stones were very loose over head, and one actually fell and had nearly killed one of the people. He, therefore, now began clearing away the aggregated stones and lime to the eastward of the forced entrance; but by this time his retreat had been discovered, and he found himself much interrupted by visitors.

On the 28th of February he discovered, at the surface of the pyramid, a block of granite, having the same direction as that of the passage of that of the first pyramid, or that of Cheops; and he now hoped that he was not far from the true entrance. Next day he removed some large blocks, and on the 2d of March he entered the true passage, an opening four feet high and three feet and a-half wide, formed by four blocks of granite, and continued descending at an angle of about 26° to the length of 104 feet five inches, lined all the length with granite. From this passage he had to remove the stones with which it was filled, and at its bottom was a door or portcullis of granite, fitted into a niche also made of granite, supported at the height of eight inches, by small stones placed under it. Two days were occupied in raising it high enough to admit of entrance. This door is one foot three inches thick, and with the granite niche occupies seven feet of the

passage, where the granite work ends, and a short passage, gradually ascending twenty-two feet seven inches towards the centre, descending commences; at the end of which is a perpendicular of fifteen feet. On the left is a small forced passage cut in the rock; and above, on the right, a forced passage running upward and turning to the north thirty feet, just over the portcullis. At the bottom of the perpendicular, after removing some rubbish, he found the entrance of another passage, which inclined northward. But, quitting this for the present, he followed his prime passage, which now took a horizontal direction, and at the end of it, 158 feet eight inches from the above-mentioned perpendicular, he entered a chamber forty-six feet three inches long, sixteen feet three inches wide, and twenty-three feet six inches in height, for the greater part cut out of the rock; and in the middle of this room he found a sarcophagus of granite, eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and two feet three inches deep inside, surrounded by large blocks of granite, as if to prevent its being removed. The lid had been opened, and he found in the interior a few bones, which he supposed to be human; but some of them having been since carried to England by Captain Fitzclarence, who was afterwards in this pyramid, and one of them (a thigh-bone,) having, on examination by Sir Everard Home been found to have belonged to a cow, it has been doubted whether any of them ever belonged to a human subject; but such a suspicion is premature, and without any solid foundation; since it appears, from an Arabic inscription on the west wall of this chamber, that this pyramid was opened by architects named Mahomet El Aghar and Othman, and inspected in presence of the Sultan Ali Mahomet, the first Ugloch, (a Tartaric title, as Uleg Bey, &c.) The length of time the pyramid remained open is not known; and it, indeed, appears to have been closed only by the fall of portions of the structure, and by the collecting of the sands of Libya. From this, and from the lid of the sarcophagus having been opened, and the remains of other animals being also found in the same sarcophagus, as is stated in other accounts, such an opinion does not even appear to be probable. On other parts of the walls are some inscriptions, supposed by M. Belzoni to be in Coptic.

He now returned to the descending passage at the bottom of the above-mentioned perpendicular. Its angle is about 26° ; at the end of forty-eight feet and a-half it becomes horizontal, still going north fifty-five feet, in the middle of which horizontal part there is a recess to the east eleven feet deep, and a passage to the west twenty feet, which descends into a chamber thirty-two feet long, nine feet nine inches wide, and eight and a half high. In this room were only a few small square blocks of stone, and on the walls some unknown inscriptions. He now returned to the horizontal part and advanced north, ascending at an angle of 60° ; and in this, at a short distance from the horizontal part, he met with another niche, which had been formerly furnished with a granite door, the fragments of which were still there: at forty-seven feet and a half from this niche the passage was filled with large stones, so as to close the entrance, which issues out precisely at the base of the pyramid. All the works below the base are cut in the rock, as well as part of the passages and chambers.

By clearing away the earth to the eastward of the pyramid, he found the foundation and part of the walls of an extensive temple, which stood before it at the distance of forty feet; and laid bare a pavement composed of fine blocks of calcareous stone, some of them beautifully cut and in fine preservation. This platform probably goes round the whole pyramid. The stones composing the foundation of the temple are very large; one, which he measured, was 21 feet long, 10 high, and 8 in breadth.

M. Belzoni, to whom the world is indebted for these discoveries, is a native of the Papal states. About nine years ago he was in Edinburgh, where he exhibited feats of strength, and experiments in hydraulics, musical glasses, and phantasmagoria, which he afterwards repeated in Ireland and the Isle of Man, whence he proceeded to Lisbon, where he was engaged by the manager of the theatre of San Carlos, to appear in Valentine and Orson, and afterwards in the sacred drama of Sampson. For such characters he was admirably adapted, being in his twenty-fifth year, six feet seven inches high, remarkably strong, and having an animated prepossessing countenance. He afterwards performed before the court at Madrid, whence he proceeded to Malta, where he was persuaded by the agent of the Pashaw of Egypt to visit Cairo. Here he built a machine, worked on the principle of the walking-crane, to irrigate the gardens of the Pashaw, by raising water from the Nile. Three Arabs, with M. Belzoni's servant, (an Irish lad whom he had taken with him from Edinburgh,) were put in to walk the wheel; but, on the second or third turn, the Arabs being either frightened or giddy, jumped out, and the Irishman had his thigh broken, which put an end to this undertaking. On this failure happening, and while meditating upon trying his fortune in search of antiquities in Upper Egypt, Mr. Salt arrived in Cairo; and on the representation of Sheik Ibrahim, who had witnessed his extraordinary powers, conceived him to be a most promising person to bring the head of the young Memnon to Alexandria. They came to terms; and how well he succeeded in this first work has been proved by the head being now in the British Museum.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER;
An Anecdote of Waterloo.

BY MR. GALT.

THE lights were burning bright in Brussels then;

The bells rang merrily, and from the walls
The cannon, innocent at last, but shouted
Telling the world of peace. The soldiers
sang,

Banded but to be jovial in their mirth;
And they that dared the roaring battle's rage,
Were scatter'd by the prankful schoolboy's
squib.

Even then, my guide the moon, I sought the
field

Where the bold foes, embrac'd in death, lay
buried.

There I beheld a pensive matron standing;
She was of my own country, and her garb
Betoken'd rustic wealth. At my approach

She wip'd her tears away, and calmly ask'd,
If all the soldiers slain in the great fight
Were buried where they fell. When I had
answer'd,

She knelt, and fervently gave thanks to Heaven
For mercies manifold, and, rising, said,
"My only son lies with his comrade here:
He was a wild, unsettled, merry lad,—
Warm-hearted, generous, and delighting much
In sports and pastimes,—things not ill them-
selves,

But only in excess: and him they tempted
Till he became a soldier. Many a day
I mourn'd his absence, dreading evil tidings;
But, when the news of the great battle came,
Where all so nobly won their country's part,
And I was told that he had fallen there,
It made me proud that I had been a mother;
And I have come, a weary pilgrimage,
To thank the Lord upon my soldier's grave."

IMPROMPTU,

IMPROMPTU,

To a Lady who told me she had never seen a
Man whom she could love.

ALAS, for us, poor mortal men!
Doom'd, Mary, to behold
Thy fairy form, thy graceful mien,
And face of beauty's mould.

Oh, condescend to feel for us,
And bid us cease to sigh;
Thou can'st not surely cruel be,
'Tis hard of love to die!

But, if we cannot move thee, maid,
To desperation driven,
O haste a seraph from the earth,
And reign a queen in Heaven.

JAS. JENNINGS.

EPITAPH ON A MONKEY.

Written at the request of an old Bachelor,
who had lost, within a short period (be-
sides poor Pug), an Owl, a Snake, and a
Cat.

"DEATH's shafts fly thick:" one woe, 'tis
said,

Upon another's heel doth tread!
Scarce had we ceas'd the funeral howl
For poor *Tee whit*, my darling *Owl*,
When lo! unsated yet with prey,
"The foul fiend" snatch'd my *Snake* away;
At *Pussy* next an arrow flew,
And silenc'd her enchanting mew:
Thus, inch by inch of joy bereft,
My darling *Pug* alone was left;
The monster saw the lovely prize,
And snatch'd him from my aching eyes.
What now remains to sweeten life?
Nought but a magpie or a wife!
Stepney.

J. FITCH.

DAPHNIS, A PASTORAL.

HER rosy lips the laughing morning shew'd,
And broke, like Hope, beneath a sable
shroud;

The rising Sun had burnish'd every hue
Of tree and mead, and every drop of dew.
Two swains arose, and led their fleecy care,
(Far from the wonted vale and pasture fair.)
Where threatening rocks in gloomy horror
stood,

And waving cypress hid the silver flood:
In tuneful sorrow, as they there reclin'd,
They mourn'd a mutual friend of gentle kind.

Alexis.

Ah, Corydon! his youthful charms now fled,
Our Daphnis slumbers in his narrow bed;
Blest were we, had with him our fortune been
To leave the silent shades and festal green;
Those sylvan echoes, where his trembling flute
Breath'd sounds celestial, now, alas, are mute!

Corydon.

Too true, alas! his long-drawn sighs I hear,
His broken accents vibrate on my ear;
His last embrace yet thrills my trembling
breast,

His dying form yet on it seems to rest.
Ah! never shall that form, with beauty warm,
In tears or smiles my grief or gladness charm.

Alexis.

Weep, oh, ye woods! beneath your vistas green
No more shall Daphnis lead the laughing
train:

Be still, ye streams! no more your murmurs
sooth,

Or parting waves receive the sportive youth:
Ye birds, who late with envy heard his strains,
Be silent still, or warble but your pains.

Corydon.

When stealing shades had dimm'd his closing
eyes

(So shuts the pensile bud to ev'ning skies);
As o'er his couch in speechless grief I hung,
Around my neck, in fond embrace, he clung,
"I lose thee, Corydon," he falt'ring cried,
Kissed my pale cheek, and, as he did it, died.

Alexis.

'Twas here, when last the moon's pale beams
he view'd,

And dancing clouds reflected in the flood,
That, drown'd in tears, as some pale rose in
dew,

A mournful dirge on this, his pipe, he blew:
Ah, luckless pipe! why flows not every note?
Does richer music round his spirit float?

Corydon.

That pipe, Alexis, he to thee bequeath'd,
To me this crook, so oft in vi'lets wreath'd,
That favored flower, in never fading bloom,
Shall grow beneath the birch, that shades his
tomb;

With lilies mixed, whose bells shall ever fold,
And one pure tear for gentle Daphnis hold.

Alexis.

There never shall the noxious thistle spring,
Nor hateful owlet shriek, or flap her wing;
But buds of amaranth the turf shall wreath,
And constant hyacinth its fragrance breathe.
The midnight silence of the grove shall be
Disturb'd by Philomela's melody.

Corydon.

When Spring's warm breath shall burst each
budding tree,

By thy pale urn I'll sit and think on thee;
View that bright arch on which thou lov'd'st
to gaze,

And fancy thee, too, wrapt in such a blaze.
Pale Cynthia oft shall light me to the spot,
Where friendship lies, by all but me forgot.

Alexis.

Ah! say not so, for there our village youth
Shall meet, and lovers vow eternal truth;
On Daphnis call, their trembling bliss to seal,
When stealing shades the virgin's blush
conceal.

The mournful swain his flock shall turn aside,
And think how Daphnis liv'd, how Daphnia
died.

Corydon.

Ah! Daphnis, while thy loss my bosom wrings,
Of faded joys the memory round it clings;
As the bright clouds at summer we retain,
The ling'ring lustre of Apollo's train,
So shall thy absent presence near us glow,
And soft remembrance force a smile from woe.

While thus they sang, their wandering flock
had stray'd

To softer shades, far down the woody glade:

X x 2

The

The shepherds rose, and hailed the golden
beams
With lighten'd hearts, then sought the spang-
ling streams.
J. T.

WALTZING CONDEMNED.

To Clarissa.

AND will Clarissa give her hand
To any stranger? Ah, withstand—
Patience, the task decreed.
Shall she, whom late I thought my own,
Where all the graces proudly shone,
And every virtue seem'd her own;
Shall she, ye gods! exceed
The faithless of her sex?
It sure a saint would vex.
What! can I credit e'en my sight?
Ah! see her smiles, how they invite,
But see how they perplex.
Beware, dear maid, the festive dance
Oft sanctions many a rude advance,—
Nor there the stranger halts;
The graceful mien, the brilliant eye,
The hand soft press'd, and press'd for why?
The virtuous maiden to belie,—
Snares form'd in every waltz,
Disgraceful to us all;
For what may not befall
Freedoms like these: can Virtue smile?
No! trembling lest Vice should beguile,
She from such scenes would call
Those who profess to know her worth,
And every modest fair on earth.

W. B.

FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUS.
"Ah! what can ail the mastiff bitch?"
C———, alas, what aileth thee?
What dastard charm can thus bewitch
Thy song, that us'd to soar so free?
If e'er around a mortal brow
High-minded pride a glory threw,
Sure it was thine, the radiant glow,
But ah! too transient to be true.
And hast thou, recreant, prov'd so mean
To grovel in Corruption's sty?
And hast thou, traitor, strove to stain
The sacred springs of Liberty?
For this, Humanity might mourn,
But Indignation dries the tear;
Pity for this might weep, but Scorn
Derides her with a smile severe.
To quench the flame of Freedom's vain,
Her spirit mocks your impious toil;
The more Oppression draws the chain,
The more impetuous the recoil.
And then, when Britons will be free,
When men shall dare a manly deed,
With myrtle wreath'd the blade shall be,
And victory the Patriot's meed.
Then shall some soul of fire proclaim
The immortal theme in strains divine;
And think, apostate! think, with shame,
It might have grac'd a strain of thine.
Degraded bard! no longer free,
Genius no more thy song enrich;
Henceforth its doggel burthen be,—
"Ah! what can ail the mastiff bitch?"
Corentry.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To THOMAS HEPPENSTALL, of *Doncas-
ter, machine-maker; for an Improve-
ment upon the Machine for cutting
into Chaff different Articles used as
dry Fodder for Horses and Cattle.*

THIS invention consists in the appli-
cation of a worm to turn wheels
or rollers, which in their revolution are
required to meet each other. It is pur-
chased at a considerable less price than
machines which generally have been
made for the same purpose; and the
complex part in others, used to bring
the straw or fodder to the knife, being
totally done away with, has greatly
reduced the friction of the machinery,
and consequently has added very mate-
rially to the power of the knife in cut-
ting, so that a person is enabled to cut
a much greater quantity with the same
power.

MESSRS. LODDIGES, of *Hackney, have
published, in their Botanical Cabinet,
the following Observations on Warming
Hot houses by Steam.*

Several valued friends, (say they,)
having expressed a desire of information

respecting the mode we are practising
of heating our houses by steam, we have
been induced to draw up the following
short account of the apparatus as it
stands at present in full work. It will
be needful to begin at the boilers, as
being the source of action. We have
two, although one only is needed, or can
be used at one time; but, in case of
repairs being wanting, the other is always
in reserve, to prevent any interruption
of heat. They are both of equal size,
eleven feet long, four and a half wide,
and five and a half deep, of wrought iron,
fitted up precisely as common steam-
engine boilers. To guard against any
danger which might arise from the too
great force of the steam, a safety valve
is affixed: this is loaded so as to rise
whenever the steam is of a greater pres-
sure than 4lb. upon the square inch: it
immediately escapes through the pipe to
the outside of the building. There is
also another valve to admit atmospheric
air whenever the condensation of steam
causes a vacuum in the boiler.

To denote the height of water in the
boiler there is a standard and wheel
which

which is connected with a stone float and balance weight, and moves an index, pointing out the level of the water; also for the same purpose, two gauge cocks and pipes, one on each side of the fire-door: these communicate at different levels with the inside of the boiler. From that on the right hand steam should issue, if opened; and from that on the left, water. A mercurial gauge shews the pressure of the steam at all times.

The furnace is regulated with the greatest precision by a door to the ash-pit, and a damper in the chimney; the latter is balanced by a weight descending by a chain over two pulleys near the fire door, and can be opened or shut in a moment.

By a brass cock at the lowest part of the boiler, the water can be let out, for the purpose of cleaning it, which should be done every two or three months.

We proceed now to describe the arrangement of the pipes. The number of these is of course proportioned to the degree of heat required and the space it has to fill. In the large stove, which is 200 feet long, and contains above 30,000 cubic feet, four tiers are laid the whole length in the front; with these the heat is quickly raised to 80° or 90°.

The whole are divided into two separate mains, which, for the sake of distinction, we may call the eastern and the western. Each has its separate cock on the boiler, and these corresponding on both boilers, act precisely in the same manner, whichever may be in use.

When the fire is lighted, these are both shut, and remain so till the steam is at its full pressure of 4lb. to the inch, shown by the gauge. At that time the western main is opened, by turning the cock, the vents at the end of each tier of pipes being previously opened: these are to be shut again as soon as steam issues from them. The aggregate length of the pipes attached to this main is about 450 yards. In temperate weather this is all the heat we require, as it supplies the stoves and warm green-houses; but in frost, the eastern main, which supplies the cold green-houses, must be brought into action, which is done thus:—when the western has been well heated, which may take perhaps half an hour, it is turned off; and, as soon as the steam in the boiler has recovered its full pressure, the eastern cock is opened: this fills all the green-houses down to the extreme end: the length of this division

is about 820 feet of houses, furnished with 430 yards of pipe more or less. After this has been on for half an hour it is shut, and the former opened again, which keeps up a heat fully sufficient for every purpose: if the weather is not very severe, we do not have the fire made till two o'clock in the afternoon, and keep it on till nine or ten at night, and no longer.

Our pipes are all iron, four inch bore, flanged and screwed together with bolts and nuts: the joints are made with iron cement, some upon lead flanges, and some upon millboard dipped in white lead: the latter way is perhaps the closest and best. They rest upon wooden supporters, between which and the pipe are small iron rollers, to prevent friction by the expansion and contraction of the metal as it warms and cools.

A slight inclination is necessary in laying them, about one inch in twelve feet, to take off the condensed water to the ends, where it is let out by the vents.

We have three large copper valves, one in the middle and one at each end of the great stove; they are for the purpose of letting out steam. These are fixed on the pipes, and are capable of filling the house with vapour in an instant; thereby greatly increasing the heat, and producing a fine dew all over the plants.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to state some of the motives which induced us to adopt the above plan: to do this it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect of the state of cultivation of tropical plants in England during the last twenty-five years, which may without much impropriety be termed the period of the decline, if not the fall, of that interesting pursuit.

Several causes have contributed to bring hot-houses into neglect; of these, undoubtedly the pressure of the times has been one, but perhaps by no means the greatest, as during the same lapse of time other propensities, vastly more expensive in their nature, and capable of affording far less real pleasure, have rapidly increased and are still increasing.

The want of a place where some of the fine productions of the tropics may be seen unfolding their majestic forms, so different from the unassisted growth of our island, has been one cause of the indifference with which they have been treated. It is no wonder that persons who

who have never seen more of the astonishing works of nature than such as are displayed at a London entertainment, or are exposed for sale in Covent Garden market, should feel little desire after such things. It is natural, under such circumstances, to suppose that the cultivation of plants is an object unworthy the consideration of any but the vulgar; an object which must necessarily be degrading, if not dishonourable, to the polished mind.

Another cause has been the difficulty, not to say impracticability, of forming a stove of a proper magnitude, and at the same time of keeping up a sufficient temperature at all times, to cause the plants to flourish. The want of this has been in many instances joined to the neglect of gardeners, who in general do not like stove plants, on account of the additional trouble they give by the old system of management.

For many years have we beheld with the deepest concern these and other causes gradually operating, to the breaking up of the several respectable collections which formerly existed in the vicinity of the metropolis. One by one have they fallen, and new ones have not arisen in their stead. The buildings which once, filled with rare and splendid plants, delighted and elevated the mind, in not a few instances have been degraded into absolute potageries. The intellectual pleasures which their owners had formerly enjoyed in them were forgotten, and exchanged for the gratification of gross and corporeal animal cravings. And thus stoves were finally doomed to exist only as a sort of manufactories of such things as early potatoes, French beans, small salad, or mushrooms.

Under these discouraging circumstances, a prudent adherence to our immediate interest would perhaps have inclined us to submit to the power of example and fashion, and thus to have relinquished (this certainly ill-paid) branch of cultivation for ever. But it always was a favourite branch with us, and we felt disposed to make many sacrifices, rather than abandon it. We have even thought that, as others neglected it, so much the more was it incumbent upon us to be strenuous in its support. Every collection which was dispersed was thus made, by numerous purchases, to increase our own, and we no sooner perceived the advantages of steam, than we prepared to avail ourselves of them to the fullest extent.

To take a comparative view of its superiority over the old way of heating by smoke flues, would fill a volume. Suffice it to say, that with it we have not found the least need of tan; of course that article is entirely dispensed with, whereby a vast deal of trouble is saved, as also a considerable expence: the risk too of losing many tender plants, which frequently happened in turning the tan in winter, is effectually obviated.

It is known that steam does not consume or destroy the vital principle of the air, as flues invariably do, thereby rendering it unfit for vegetation: on the contrary, the heat obtained from steam is regular, nutritious, and congenial to all plants: it is also far more salubrious and pleasant to the human lungs than any other artificial heat whatever, being quite free from all carbonic or other noxious effluvia, inseparable from the old method. In a word, by the use of steam, the largest conservatories may, with the greatest ease and certainty, be constructed and kept to any degree of heat.

To Mr. J. PADDON, organist of Quebec Chapel; for an Invention, called, "La Tablette Harmonique."

The object of this invention is, to convey, with improved precision and greater facility, a knowledge of the rudiments of thorough-bass. To effect this desirable purpose, Mr. Paddon has judiciously made simplicity of instruction his great and ruling aim; and, in our opinion, has, in a considerable degree, succeeded.

The first particular which presents itself in this novel and ingenious contrivance, is the vertical range of circular apertures, behind which the notes of the diatonic scale are so placed as to be moveable, and capable of being rendered successively visible through each opening; but always in diatonic order: that is, for instance, when the letter A is seen through the lower hole, the letter B appear through the second, the letter C through the third, and so on; the lower letter always being considered as the appellative of the key or scale represented, while these above it give the alphabetical names of the other notes in the octave, in a regularly ascending series, all of which are accompanied with their ordinal distinctions; as *tonic*, *supertonic*, *mediant*, *subdominant*, &c. From this elementary gradation, the student deduces all the materials of his harmony; to the consideration of which he

he is led by another moveable part of the *Tablette*, whose office is to exhibit (also successively) the various denomination of chords according to the stationary basses beneath and the combination denoted by a numerical figure seen at the same time through a circular and collateral aperture. The consonance indicated by the figures successively visible, (we ought also to notice,) are not only given in regular succession, but in their several *positions*, or *inversions*; and thus a double light, as it were, is at once thrown upon the subject of harmonical construction. In addition to this, the chords, arranged in classes and illustrated with a synopsis of their origin, are subjoined; and a variety of other useful information is given, partly on the *Tablette* itself, and partly on a separate card, which latter presents remarks upon the "chords as they pass in review;" also upon "the Omission of Octaves," and "An Introduction to Preluding."

This contrivance of Mr. Paddon's is so compact and convenient, its conformation so compressed, yet comprehensive, and withal, so perfectly original, that we were induced to consider it very minutely; and, speaking with the most impartial deliberation, we can pronounce *La Tablette Harmonique* a very ingenious and highly useful invention.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. MILTON, of Ashton-under-Line Lan-

caster; for a new species of loom-work, whereby figures or flowers can be produced in a mode hitherto unknown upon cloth, while in the process of weaving, whether linen, cotton, woollen, silk, or any of them intermixed.—July 11.

J. RICHTER, of Holloway; for improvements in the apparatus used for distillation, evaporation, and condensation.—July 14.

R. ORMROD, of Manchester, Lancashire; iron-founder; for an improvement in the manufacturing of copper, or other metal, cylinders or rollers for calico-printing.—July 22.

U. SARTORES, of Winchester-street, merchant; for an improvement in the method of producing ignition in fire-arms, by the condensation of atmospheric air.—July 22.

H. CREIGHTON, of Glasgow, civil engineer; for a new method of regulating the admission of steam into pipes, or other vessels, used for the heating of buildings.—July 22.

T. MACHELL, of Great Ryder-street, surgeon; for his method of applying, for medicinal purposes, the agency of atmospheric air, liquid, or gaseous substances, to the external surface, and to some of the internal cavities and passages of the human body.—Aug. 24.

J. BENNET, of Manchester, shop-keeper; for certain improvements in filtering vessels.—Aug. 31.

J. BOWYER, of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer; for an improvement in the machinery for making Brussels and cut-pile carpeting.—Aug. 31.

R. GREEN, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, sadler's ironmonger; for an improvement upon the spring billet for harness.—Aug. 31.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

* * Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.

LIEUT. HEUDE has pleasingly added to that fullness of information which, within these few years, has been laid before the world in relation to the Asiatic countries lying between India and Constantinople, and traversed in the overland journey. To various novel information relative to Babylon, has Mr. H. added an account of the scite on which Moses and his commentators have agreed in placing the Garden of Eden; and has illustrated his description by a view. The scite is now called KORNA, and it is a wretched marsh, overgrown

with rushes, shaded by a few palms, and containing about fifty or sixty miserable huts, while the neighbouring district is a desolate wilderness.

CAPT. ROSS has at length favoured the world with his account of the *Voyage of Discovery in Baffin's Bay*, of which we noticed another account in our last, which had appeared in the first number of the Monthly Journal of new Voyages. Though our information is not increased by this splendid and well-written quarto, yet the price of 3l. 13s. 6d. would be merited by the numerous engravings, if

their correctness could be relied on. The plate, for example, representing the cliffs of red snow is a perfect caricature, the redness being wholly unobserved by the first party who went on-shore, and being detected by means only of telescopes on-board, and, when accurately examined, proving merely an effect of the odour of certain birds, which live on red shrimps, and abound on the scite. This showy plate, as well as those depicting the oblique ice-bergs, are, in truth, the laughing-stock of most of the persons engaged on the voyage. A great discordance exists in the statements of the two accounts relative to Whale Sound and Lancaster's Sound. To determine which of these statements is correct, a new expedition has just sailed, under the command of that intelligent officer Lieut. Parry, of the *Alexander*, (son of Dr. PARRY, of Bath;) and, if the Pacific or North-western Ocean is to be reached by skill, courage, and perseverance, we are persuaded he will perform this grand and desirable achievement.

Mr. J. G. MANSFORD, in an *Enquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption, and the Duration of Life*, illustrates, with great ingenuity and variety of fact, the principles that the average duration of life is proportioned to the elevation of the country or spot inhabited, and also to the temperature of the country or spot inhabited. He therefore recommends to the subject of pulmonary attacks, a residence in the south-western counties, in bold elevations, with southern aspects; also the higher scites of Bath and Clifton; and, above all, the Island of Madeira, in elevations of 1 or 2,000 feet.

BOWDICH's *Account of his Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee*, a neighbouring kingdom, constitutes a valuable addition to our knowledge of African geography. Considered in all its parts, a more curious book of travels has not issued from the press for some time. Nor has the author confined his researches to the mere route to Ashantee; but he has extended his enquiries far into the interior, and recorded many interesting facts, which he collected orally from merchants and travellers. The plates are peculiarly attractive in execution, and novel in design.

Dr. MACMICHAEL has favoured us with a pleasing and satisfactory narrative of a Journey made by him in 1817-18, from Moscow to Constantinople.

The style, substance, and general spirit of the work are worthy of a member, and one of the travelling fellows, of the university of Oxford. The account of the journey into Syria, in company with Mr. Legh, adds unexpectedly to the value and interest of the volume, though it is modestly unnoticed in the title-page.

The COUNT LAS CASAS has made a further appeal to the honour and sympathy of the world, in behalf of his kidnapped master, in a *second Letter to Prince Lucien Bonaparte*; and in another to Lowe, the legitimates' deputy at St. Helena, accompanied by notes and documents, whose veracity cannot, we presume, be impeached. On the other hand, a very suspicious volume, bearing the title of "FACTS," has appeared as an apology for the political turpitude which, on this subject, we are fated to witness; but the epithets used by this writer being ill-timed, and out of place, render all his facts very questionable.

The translation of the ABBE GUILLIE's *Treatise on the Means of Instructing and Amusing the Blind*, will be received with high gratification by all the philanthropists of the United Kingdom, and will add to the happiness of every family which has any one of its members deprived of sight. The Abbé, as the head of the Royal Institution at Paris, was qualified, above all men, for such an undertaking. The translator has done his duty; and has, in an elegant dedication, adopted the illustrious JENNER for his patron.

A spirited satire on the follies of the times, and on the vices and foibles of empirics in every walk of life, has appeared under the title of, *A Familiar History of the Lives, Loves, and Misfortunes of Abelard and Heloise*; by Robert Rabelais, the younger. It is a true Hudibrastic poem, and, with reference to our own day, as worthy of notice, as Hudibras himself in relation to the Civil Wars. The author's principles, however, are better than those of Butler; and, though he lashes all who fall in his way, yet he spares those the least who fatten on the spoils of their country, and profit by the various crafts and impositions of which mankind are the willing dupes. The author himself, however, sacrifices truth occasionally to some prejudices, and too often depends on newspaper authority; and, therefore, puts on durable record, the vulgar "lie of

of the day." He is, however, a man of humour, and possessed of a power of versification, which is not often surpassed.

Mr. J. J. GURNEY has published his *Notes on the Prisons in Scotland, and in the north of England, made during a journey in company with ELIZABETH FRY, of philanthropic renown.* We honour these exertions in behalf of suffering humanity; and, though we lay no stress on palliatives of errors in legislation and domestic policy, yet palliatives are all the remedies that can be applied by powerless individuals. The affecting anecdotes contained in this tract ought to be printed in a cheap form for general distribution; at the same time, in praising the work, we feel it proper to re-state our opinion, that, for one case where a bad gaol makes a criminal, a hundred are made by the tolerated abuse of landed property in the engrossment of farms, by which degrees of distress are created that justify crimes to their perpetrators. In taking this opportunity of reiterating this important principle as the SOLE CAUSE of the increase of social misery and crimes in the British empire, we would, however, by no means encourage a neglect of the helpless victims of a bad system; and we, therefore, duly laud the exertions recorded in this volume.

Messrs. REDFORD and RICHES' *History of Uxbridge* is one of the most elegant volumes of topographical description which has for a long time issued from the press. Uxbridge is too near the devouring vortex of London to be very important or interesting; yet the industrious editors of this work have assembled a mass of very amusing materials, and have enriched their narrative by a number of very tasteful engravings. We recommend it in style and arrangement as a model to other writers of local history.

The second part of the *Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels* is occupied by a very pleasingly written *Voyage in the Indian Seas*, by JAMES PRIOR, esq. surgeon of the *Nisus* frigate. It contains the fullest account of many naval and military operations, and of the state of the Mauritius, that is before the world. Its details relative to all the coasts and islands of the Indian seas are also highly amusing, novel, and curious.

The Priory of Birkenhead, a Tale of the Fourteenth Century, by THOMAS WHITBY, is a pleasing and spirited little MONTHLY MAG. No. 325.

poem, which it is our duty to recommend to the attention of our readers. The imagery is elegant, and the versification smooth and flowing. The author, perhaps, has not imparted a sufficient degree of interest to the narrative; but this is a blemish which we have little doubt is owing to inexperience in the art of poetry, and will not be perceptible in his future productions.

A tale, called *the Vampyre*, has been ascribed to Lord Byron; but, unless assured by his lordship personally, and on his honour, that he actually did write it, we will not believe him capable of compounding such a dose of odious quackery. It is barely possible that he may, on some occasion, have orally repeated some such story; but, that he ever penned it, is beyond all belief. What renders the whole publication the more liable to suspicion is a description purporting to be of his lordship's house in the Island of Mitylene, where his lordship never resided!

As the justice of the managers of Drury-lane Theatre towards the author of *The Italians* had been questioned, they liberally determined to submit it to the ordeal of performance, which, under the circumstances, became a trial of strength between the author's friends and those of Mr. Kean. Nothing, therefore, could exceed the uproar which interrupted the attempt to perform it; and, after two nights of desperate contest, the piece, whatever might be its real pretensions, was withdrawn. The affair has, however, given existence to many squibs in prose and verse, and to a *special preface*, which will long be cherished by theatrical amateurs.

An eighth edition has appeared of *the Tutor's Key*, containing answers to the 8000 questions, in fourteen text books on that system; with a preliminary discourse, treating of the utility and importance of the system, and comparing it with others, and with its imitators. This edition perfects this course of liberal education, and adapts it to all kinds of schools.

Mr. A. JAMIESON has added to the variety of school-books a volume of *Conversations on General History*, containing an extensive assemblage of facts, but unenlivened by the vivacity which the title of *Conversations* would bespeak.

An apostle of arbitrary power, who has been seated at Truro, has been attempting to mislead the people of Cornwall by some *Letters on the Circulating Medium*, tending to prove that a

fictitious currency, created by the will and wants of governments, is a better representative of property than the precious metals; or, in other words, that a conventional standard is preferable to the universal standard of Nature.

The Letters from the Continent, of the REV. J. W. ORMSBY, record the travels of that renowned personage *I-by-myself-I*,—who, seeing none but himself, fills his book with his own opinions and adventures, however crude or uninteresting. In point of intelligence, this work matches the famous volumes of my Lord Blacquiere; while in political principles they are every thing which even my Lord Castlereagh could wish them to be.

Mr. W. S. ROSE, a son of the late well-known political character, has published, in two octavo volumes, a series of *Letters from the North of Italy*, which do great credit to his taste and benevolence. We have, indeed, seldom met with a work which breathes a more amiable spirit: it abounds in lively and well-written descriptions, and the politics of the author are surprisingly liberal; but the great charm of the work is a sort of arch literary tone which pervades it, and which gives a force and meaning to many incidental expressions, that cannot fail to render it a parlour-table book.

A sensible pamphlet has appeared under the title of *Thoughts on Suicide*, which, as a moral discourse, merits perusal,—though such doctrines can be of little service to the victims of morbid sensibility, bad digestion, and a shattered nervous system. The physician, and change of scene, are, in all such cases, more wanted than the divine.

A third edition has appeared of *Sermons on Various Occasions*, by the late FRANCIS WEBB, an elegant preacher in the Unitarian connexion. Their excellent style and sentiments merited the compliment that has thus been paid them by the public and the author's surviving friends.

Some writer has judged it worth his while to undertake a formal *Vindication of the Parliamentary Inquiry into Charitable Abuses*, with a view to expose the slanders of the Quarterly Review. To prove the worth of virtue, and to reply to the wilful misrepresentations of the shameless panders of vice, who fill up the pages of the Quarterly Review, seems to be as unnecessary as to argue with a ferocious robber, or to stop to vindicate your character against the

brawling asseverations of a drunken fishwoman. The pamphlet serves, however, to illustrate the great public services of Mr. Brougham in this important enquiry.

That periodical political *tirade*, if not read by others, seems, however, at least to pique the curiosity of those whom it assails, for we see the name of Sir J. E. SMITH affixed to a *Defence of the Church and Universities*, against the doctrines of these ultras. "The insolence of office" at Cambridge merited special exposure; but the special pleading of anonymous scribblers was altogether unworthy of the notice of so respectable a personage as the President of the Linnean Society. The occasion has happily served to produce the following elegant eulogy on the study of nature:—

"The dignity, or due estimation, of any science, may justly be appreciated from the characters of those who have been most devoted to such a science, or who have most successfully enlarged its boundaries. The names of Ray, of Conrad Gesner, of Linnæus, of Haller, to say nothing of a great number less distinguished, may claim for botany a rank in the pursuits of the human mind, which no science, not even the mathematics,—Newton out of the question,—can surpass. These men are landmarks in the history of mankind: of each it may be said, *nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*. Their immense application, and its prodigious results; the multitude of their concomitant pursuits, more admirable perhaps than that diversity or contrariety, which often excites wonder and applause, but scarcely ever belongs to a first-rate intellect; the unresisted facility with which each has stepped over the heads of mankind, into his appropriate niche in the temple of immortality; claim for these botanists, and for the science which was foremost in their regard, the deference of all who are competent to estimate the powers, or to mark the progress, of the human understanding, though not perhaps to trace every one of its footsteps. The profound researches of grammarians, the taste and erudition of critics, the sublime efforts of poets, justly demand and receive the homage of the world. They are conversant with the whole scope of human conception and of intellectual power. But the naturalist traces, in all humility, the counsels of the Eternal Mind: the laws and principles which he studies are of divine origin. While he discriminates or combines his ideas, he catches glimpses of infinite wisdom; and there is no boundary to his attainments, but the imperfection of his own nature. The study of language embraces all that ever has been, or can be, communicated from

from one human mind to another; the study of Nature, like that of Truth and Virtue, leads man to acquaint himself with God."—Pp. 17-18.

Mrs. SERRES has published a volume of *Letters of the late abused Earl of Warwick*, which will vindicate his name and talents, and serve all men, who are in embarrassed circumstances, as a lesson of caution, not to confer unrestrained power on others. The treatment of Charles the Fifth, after he had resigned his power, ought in such circumstances never to be forgotten.

Dr. CLARKE, of Cambridge, has published a small volume on the *Art of Fusion by the Compound Gas Blow-pipe*. The various improvements made in this useful instrument are ably detailed; and the phenomena exhibited by its use are ingeniously compared to those which take place when matter, in a state of fusion, is projected from the mouth of a volcano. This idea was confirmed in the author's mind by a two-years' residence in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius. The Appendix contains a series of ninety-six experiments, which must prove a source of great interest to every votary of chemistry and mineralogy.

Dr. CROMBIE, whose powers as a logician are not surpassed by any living writer, has published an octavo volume, entitled, *Letters from Dr. James Gregory, of Edinburgh, in Defence of his Essay on the Difference of the Relation between Motive and Action, and that of Cause and Effect in Physics; with Replies*, by the Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL.D. The rank and respectability of these controversialists, and their well-known learning, talents, and zeal, will naturally attract the curiosity and attention of the public, to whose judgment they have appealed. It is not within the province of this department of our journal to discuss the points at issue between these disputants; nor is it in any wise incumbent upon us, in this place, to declare our impression upon the metaphysical questions of liberty or necessity. We are, however, of opinion, that the cause of truth will reap much benefit from this publication; but we wish that the same object could have been accomplished with less display of personal feeling between the disputants.

Among the lighter effusions of the press, a clever *jeu d'esprit* has appeared, under the title of, *Junius with his Vizor Up*, by CEDIPIUS ORONOKO, tobacconist and snuff-seller; the object of which is

to hold up to ridicule some recent publications on the supposed discovery of the writer of Junius's Letters. It was printed at Oxford, and is evidently the production of some juvenile Oxonian, who has seized a very fair opportunity for the exercise of satire, and established some pretension to the title of a satirist. It is not quite fair to promulgate a discovery which has cost Mr. Oronoko so much pains and labour; but we cannot resist the temptation of affording such a treat to our readers as the *unveiling* and *revealing* to them the unknown Junius, who, according to this author, was no other than SUETT, the comedian!

AGRICULTURE.

A SURVEY of the Husbandry of Eastern and Western Flanders, made under the authority of the Dublin Farming Society; by the Rev. T. Radcliff. 8vo. 12s.

ANATOMY.

On the Mechanism and Motions of the Human Foot and Leg; by John Cross, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquities of Sicily, consisting of the most interesting Views, Plans, &c. with Descriptions; etched by Pinelli, of Rome, from drawings by John Goldicutt, architect, member of the academy of St. Luke, at Rome. Part I. folio, 1l. 5s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Attempt to discriminate the Styles of English Architecture, from the Conquest to the Reformation, with Notices of Eight Hundred English Buildings; by Thomas Rickman. 8vo. 15s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of a select Collection of Valuable Books; now selling by J. Major, 18, Skinner-street, London. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of Books, New and Second-hand, on sale at prices affixed; by John and Arthur Arch, Cornhill. 2s.

A General Catalogue of Books, in upward of three hundred 8vo. pages, comprising a great variety of valuable Works, in all Departments of Literature; together with some MSS. paintings, prints, portraits, and music: now selling for ready money; by T. Albin, Spalding. 2s.

Ogle, Duncan, and Co's. select Catalogue of Divinity for 1819. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Lord Russell. With some Account of the Times in which he lived; by Lord John Russell.

The Biographical Magazine. No. 14, 2s. 6d.

BOTANY.

A Complete Course of Lectures on Botany, as delivered at the Botanical Garden at Lambeth; by the late William Curtis, F.L.S. No. 1, 2s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.

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The Speech of the Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. in the House of Commons on Thursday March 4, 1819, in proposing Votes of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the British Army in India. 1s. 6d.

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A Tour through Sicily in the year 1813; by George Russell. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN (OR LANCASTERIAN) SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE indefatigable conductors of this society continue to carry on their operations in every part of the civilized world; and, in the hope of adding to their influence, we extract the follow-

ing documents from one of their last reports.

Much credit as we, however, give the conductors for active benevolence, we continue to regret that they have been induced to change the name of the society, and to withhold from Mr. LANCASTER,

CASTER, its founder, those liberal feelings which they extend so freely to all the rest of the world. His society flourishes, and the world is profiting by it, while the founder knows not where to lay his head.

Extract of a Letter from a Manufacturing Village in Derbyshire.

This is a populous place, containing upwards of 6000 inhabitants, consisting entirely of the lower orders, and those that are not employed in the cotton mills are engaged principally either in making stockings or nails; both of which trades are carried on by people who have no control over their workmen, and pay no sort of attention to their conduct or morals, consequently this was formerly considered a very uncivilized place; but the attention which the proprietors of the mills have bestowed upon the people they employ, and the establishing a large Sunday school, has had a general good effect upon the town's-people. Children here are not taken into the mills till they are ten years old, and it is principally for the benefit of these little ones that we have established a day school. When the school was first opened, we had many difficulties to encounter from the parents of the children, particularly the mothers, who did not see the benefits that would arise from the order and regularity of the British system, and at first made great objections to many of the rules and regulations; however, they are now quite convinced of the good effects of the system in the amended behaviour of many of the children, who, from being dirty, idle, and untractable, are become cleanly and orderly, mild and amiable in their dispositions. We think it keeps up a greater spirit of independence amongst the people, and they value the instruction more by paying something for it, therefore 1d. per week is paid for each child.

Since the school was opened last midsummer, 180 children have been admitted, all, excepting about half a dozen, under ten years of age; twenty-five of them have left, fourteen of them to go to work in the mills, seven have been removed by their parents to assist in their families, two have removed too far to come, and two have been turned out—the total now in the school are 155; two are as high as the 8th reading class, four write in books; there are two arithmetic classes, the first learning the addition table, the second in simple addition: the children improve rapidly in sewing.

The mills here give over working at

seven o'clock, when, four nights in the week, the school is open to any of the young women that like to improve themselves in reading, writing, and sewing; they work two nights out of the four, and learn to cut out and make their own clothes; and we are just beginning to adopt a plan which they seem to like very well: on the sewing nights, the best readers take it in turns to read an amusing book aloud, and, as the number is not too great for that, it makes the evening pass very pleasantly to them. We are going to establish a library for the benefit of the mill people, which we think may be a means of doing a great deal of good: we have a boy's school here likewise, managed on the British system, which was established about two months before the girls'—215 have been admitted. A night school is open for the young men and boys who are employed in the works. Sunday schools have long been established here, and we have now got them into a regular organized system: about 700 boys and girls attend the Sunday schools.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated August 1818, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society.

Here (in France) the seed sown by the British and foreign school society, in 1815, has produced a most astonishing increase; upwards of 900 schools are opened in this and the other departments, and every week increasing with a rapidity incredible, but for the facts which attest the truth.

I attended the meeting of the Committee last evening, (which takes place every fourteen days) with Count La Borde, Lasteyrie, Baron De Gerando, &c. So numerous an assemblage astonished me: there were forty or fifty men of the first talent and zeal, and many others whose eagerness to propagate the system of education was evinced by their attendance on the occasion; there were thirty or forty letters read which had been received within the last fourteen days, all of which evinced the rapid progress made, some containing the information that the boys of the city or village, who had formerly attended the schools on the old system, refusing any longer to go there for instruction, were pressing in crowds to the schools of mutual instruction. In fine, the spirit which animates the souls of these energetic men will never relax; Count Lasteyrie was in the chair, five secretaries forwarded the business, and the dispatch

patch and precision with which the whole was forwarded, surprized and delighted me. A bust of the late friend of mankind, the Abbé Gaultier, was voted to be placed in the hall of meeting, and eulogiums to his virtue are to be delivered and printed.

A most important report was made by Count Julien on elementary works, the object of which is, to supply the pupils who are advanced in knowledge with an outline of history, geography, &c.* Men of science are engaged to compress into a small compass the best works of science; so that a general idea may be obtained of the arts and sciences by the pupils. It is supposed that 100 tracts at about four sous—two-pence, each, will contain all that will be necessary.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated September 9, 1818.

In Philadelphia we are getting on with much success and unanimity. The directors harmonize—indeed it seems as if a benignant Providence looked favourably on this method of benefiting his creatures.

The house erected by Paul Beck is occupied by two schools. The Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, accommodates two schools. The Adelphi school-house is filled with pupils of both sexes. A school for boys and one for girls is established at Kensington, and our model school in Chester-street will soon be ready for one thousand children.

It is probable that, by the first of the new year, four thousand children will be in the public schools of the city and suburbs, exclusive of those in the country parts of the county. From the popularity of the system, I should not wonder if the ensuing legislature of Pennsylvania were to authorize by law the adoption of the plan, in all the counties of the state.

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated November 5, 1818.

There are in the city no less than twelve schools on our plan, viz.—

	No. of		
	Boys.	Girls.	Children.
Under the New York			
Free-School Society	3	2	1250
African Society	1	1	300
French Association		1	250
Methodist Society	1	1	200
Roman Catholics who			
use the whole of our			
Lessons	1	1	170
			2170

* The plan is that of the books published in England on the interrogative system.—EDIT.

There have been educated in these schools 14,300 children.

There is an African school at Brooklyn, three miles from hence, for both sexes. The teacher was brought up in the African school at New York.

There will be another Roman Catholic school in the city for both sexes, and there is a school building about a mile from the city-hall for girls and boys, under the direction of the New York Free School Society; it will be finished by the 15th of April, 1819. I understand I am to have the charge of it. I think 700 children may be admitted to both schools. The estimate is 9000 dollars, or 2025*l.* sterling. The boys and girls are generally together in one room; however, they are about altering that plan, but still the master must take charge of both rooms.

The teacher of the African school has introduced geography into it, and I have seen several maps which the boys themselves have delineated. I saw a girl working a map of Africa, I was really astonished; yet, why so? since the same God made of one blood all the nations of the earth. Still I was astonished to see not only the maps of the boys, but the samples of the girls, done in so neat and clean a manner.

From the last Report of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland.

In their last report, the Committee announced the building of a school-house, in Kildare-street, Dublin, and expressed a hope that it would be ready at the commencement of the present year; this hope, they regret to say, has not been fully realized; but, as the interior of the school-rooms is now nearly completed, they expect they will shortly be opened for the reception of 1000 children, 500 boys and 500 girls.

This new school which is to contain in each room 500 boys and 500 girls, independently of its affording instruction to so great a number of the poor of Dublin, will exhibit in its internal arrangement, a system capable of adaptation to all schools, for the instruction of any number of pupils; and, being on so large a scale, will exhibit the system of instruction in its greatest perfection, at the same time answering all the society's objects, so far as regards the training of masters; for which purpose, a school, constructed on an extended plan, is absolutely necessary.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. VII. of *Favorite Melodies of various Nations, for the German Flute, with Accompaniments for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Lord Churchill, by W. Wheatstone.* 3s.

THE principal melodies in the present number of this respectable little work are those of, "*Le Serment François*;" "*Le Lever du Matin*;" "*The last time I came o'er the moor*;" "*The Harmatian Air*;" "*La Belle Antoinette*;" "*The Mill, Mill, O!*" and "*Le Portrait Charmant*." Beside these, we find several well-known and admired airs; and it is due to the taste of the editor to say, that the whole assemblage is made from the works of celebrated composers. The piano-forte accompaniment is constructed with much good management. Without covering its principal, it is various, decorative, and sometimes pleasingly busy. Whether Mr. Wheatstone's leading object was, or was not, the double one, of improving both the flute and the piano-forte practitioner, we do not pretend to determine; but certainly he has, in a great degree, effected that purpose; and the praise we are disposed to award is proportioned to his merit.

The "*Red Rose*," an admired Scottish Air in the Opera of "*Rob Roy*;" arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by J. Davy. 2s.

The "*Red Rose*," as here presented to the public, assumes not only a new, but more acceptable, character, and extends its effect to the sphere of utility. In the style Mr. Davy's judgment has preferred to treat the theme, (a style perfectly *a-la-Cramer*;) the composition offers to the ear an attractive series of passages, and to the finger a profitable exercise. The diffusion and variety given to the original matter evinces considerable power of fancy, and much of that seductive art, or gentle force, by which a skilful composer gives to the handled subject new play and fresh beauty, without losing himself, or deserting the ideas on which it is his office to expatiate.

Overture to "*the Intercession*," a new Oratorio, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Organ, by M. P. King, esq. 3s. 6d.

Though we do not discover in this piece that character of grandeur and solemnity, or that science and skilful construction, expected in, and peculiarly

proper to, oratorical symphony, we may with justice pronounce it superior in its kind; and say that it would form a respectable overture for a serious opera. That it presents some transitions of harmony that we should be sorry to tolerate, and some ideas of which the composer has not taken every possible advantage, must in candor be admitted; but fair and liberal criticism will also allow, that a few theoretical eccentricities are more than counterbalanced by the number and magnitude of some well-conceived and pleasing passages, by which the composition is enriched; and that, as here adjusted for the piano-forte practitioner, it will not fail to prove an agreeable and a useful publication.

Six favorite Airs, arranged as Trios for three German Flutes; by C. Nicholson. 4s.

We entertain so favorable an opinion of Mr. Nicholson's creative powers, that we should have had much more pleasure in seeing his name in the title-page of a work comprising a body of original music, than at the head of a collection of old airs, however tastefully chosen or judiciously arranged. That the present was not an easy task we readily admit. The compressed compass to which his chosen instruments confined the score of the composer, presented a difficulty which talents inferior to Mr. N.'s could not, perhaps, have surmounted.

Among the melodies here assembled, we meet with that of Webb's "*Glorious Apollo*," "*My lodging is on the cold ground*," "*The Blue Bells of Scotland*," and "*Here's a health to all good lasses*,"—the treatment of which, in every important particular, displays the hand of a master; and, by the general effect, both graces and commends the undertaking.

No. II. of a new Series of Mozart's Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments ad libitum.

This elegant congeries from Mozart bears in its title-page no editorial name; but we are not unauthorized when we state, that the merit of the arrangement, and the incorporation of the accompaniments, is due to Mr. Jouse. The ingenious manner in which the whole is compressed, and brought to the eye of the assisted performer, affords great facility to the execution, and brings into a narrow compass the body and form of the composer's meaning.

This

This is effected by the introduction of the violin accompaniment over the piano-forte part, in small notes,—which presenting, at a view, the original design, as far as regards the mutual interchange of the melodical passages between the

accompaniment and the principal, both renders the combination more intelligible, and affords the piano-forte performer, if without an accompanist, the opportunity of substituting at pleasure the unsupplied melody.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DUPIN's late celebrated Tour among the Public Establishments of Great Britain, which are shut out from ordinary observation, will form the interesting contents of the THIRD part of the *Monthly Journal of New Voyages*, which is to appear on the 15th of May.

The expected translation of COUNT VOLNEY's *Researches on Ancient History, Sacred and Profane*, will speedily appear in two volumes octavo. The work combines the manner of the *Ruins*, with a depth of reasoning and extent of reading seldom met with in books of modern literature. The MS. was seen by Madame de Stael, and highly extolled in her last work.

A splendid work is preparing for the press, in one volume, quarto, entitled, *Kenilworth Illustrated*, or the History of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth; comprehending Sir William Dugdale's account of those edifices, with additions, and a description of their present state, from minute investigation.

A very interesting volume of *Walks in Ireland*, by the late JOHN BERNARD TROTTER, secretary to Mr. Fox, is printing, and is likely, from the known ability and patriotic spirit of the writer, to command much attention.

Dr. TROTTER, late physician to the grand fleet, has in the press, a *Practicable Plan for Manning the Royal Navy, and preserving our Maritime Ascendancy, without Impressment*, addressed to Admiral Lord Exmouth. This plan attempts nothing but what is easily practicable, and includes marines and landmen. The whole navy of the country may thus be fully equal to service in eight months, but the greater part of it in less than three. The impolicy, as well as the injustice, of the impress, is clearly proved in these pages,—if any proof were required of a practice so wicked and oppressive; and the happiest results to the country, the naval officer, merchant, and ship-owner, as well as to the seaman, must follow the adoption of a plan, that secures to all of them their perfect enjoyment of right

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and property.—A new plan is also proposed for the Transport Department to be still under the Navy Board, and pointing out means of economy to the state, and such comforts to troops embarking on expeditions, as hired vessels can never bestow.

The late Mr. JOHN GIFFORD left nearly finished for press, an abridgment of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, adapted to the use of the upper forms of public schools, and to the convenience of students in general, which is preparing for publication with all dispatch.

Capt. WEBB has passed the Himálaya ridge, and had an interview with a Tartar chief. The vast country known in Europe by the name of THIBET was by that name unknown to this chief! Capt. Webb thinks it may have been derived from *Teiba*, which, in the Ghurcali language, merely signifies "high-peaked mountains," and which the old missionaries may have transformed into Thibet. In the course of this interesting survey, Capt. Webb took uncommon pains to ascertain, by all the means that good instruments and trigonometrical observations could afford, the height of no less than twenty-seven peaks of the snowy mountains, the highest of which is stated to be 25,669 feet, and the lowest 15,733 feet, above the level of the sea; the former being more than 5000 feet higher than the peak of Chimborazo, the most elevated of the Andes.—The limit of constant congelation in these mountains may be reckoned in round numbers, either at 18,000 feet above the sea, in the parallel of 31°, or at 13,500 feet in that of 30°: the former of these differing from theoretical conclusions about 1,750 feet, the latter about 2,000 feet.

The journal of a Survey of the *Heads of the rivers Ganges and Jumna*, by Captain Hodgson, 10th regiment native infantry, was presented by the president to the Asiatic Society. Capt. Webb's survey, in 1808, having extended from the Doon valley to Cajane near Reital, Captain Hodgson commences his scientific and interesting

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interesting labours from the latter place, which by a series of observations he found to be in latitude 30 48 28 N. The village of Reital consists of thirty-five houses, which are built of wood, and are two or three stories high. He left Reital on the 21st of May, 1817. On the 31st he descended to the bed of the river, and saw the Ganges issue from under a very low arch, at the foot of the grand snow bed. The river was bounded on the right and left by high rocks and snow, but in front over the debouchee the mass of snow was perpendicular, and from the bed of the stream to the summit the thickness was estimated at little less than 300 feet of solid frozen snow, probably the accumulation of ages, as it was in layers of several feet thick, each seemingly the remains of a fall of a separate year. From the brow of this curious wall of snow, and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depended. The height of the arch of snow is only sufficient to let the stream flow under it.—Blocks of snow were falling on all sides, and there was little time to do more than to measure the size of the stream; the main breadth was twenty-seven feet, the greatest depth about eighteen inches, and the shallowest part nine or ten inches. Captain Hodgson believes this to be the first appearance in day-light of the celebrated Ganges! The height of the halting-place, near which the Ganges issues from under the great snow-bed, is calculated to be 12,914 feet above the sea; and the height of a peak of the Himalaya, called St. George by Capt. Hodgson, is estimated to be 22,240 feet above the surface of the sea. Captain Hodgson, in his account of the course of the river Jumna, observes, that at Jumnountri the snow which covers and conceals the stream is about sixty yards wide, and is bounded on the right and left by precipices of granite; it is $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and has fallen from the precipices above. He was able to measure the thickness of the bed of snow over the stream very accurately by means of a plumb-line let down through one of the holes in it, which are caused by the steam of a great number of boiling springs at the border of the Jumna, the thickness 40 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The head of the Jumna is on the S. W. side of the grand Himalaya ridge, differing from the Ganges inasmuch as that river has the upper part of its course within the Himalaya, flowing from the south of east to the north of west, and it is only from Sookie when it

pierces through the Himalaya that it assumes a course of about south 20 west. The mean latitude of the hot springs of Jumnountri appears to be 30,58.

Mr. MURRAY, the chemist, is preparing for the press, a translation of Chaussier on "Counter-poisons, rendered intelligible to those who have not studied the Curative Art," with numerous notes, the results of Mr. M.'s own researches on poisons.

Mr. J. G. MANSFORD will shortly publish *Researches into the Nature and Causes of Epilepsy*, as connected with the physiology of animal life, and muscular motion, with cases, illustrative of a new and successful method of treatment.

Some objects of social amelioration, which have uniformly been promoted by this miscellany, and several of which have derived their origin from observations in its pages, have led to the establishment of Societies among benevolent persons, chiefly of the excellent Society of Friends,—to which, as their parent, we of course ardently wish success. One of these, the Society against War, or for the promotion of universal peace, we specially originated during the rage of the late wicked wars against France, and we hope it will continue to circulate its tracts till all the world feel the unjustifiableness of appealing to the sword, and hiring assassins under the name of soldiers, to murder one another, to gratify the prejudices of weak princes, or promote the intrigues of their unprincipled ministers. In like manner we set afloat, during a year of Official Slavery, and in spite of torrents of regularly organised calumny, that spirit of charity and benevolence which is now so widespread, and which is daily producing such happy effects in favour of the victims of a bad system of domestic policy, who, under the odious names of *criminals and convicts*, have heretofore been deprived of all sympathy. We are glad to behold these and other objects of our solicitude in able and active hands; and though, as distant lookers-on, we cannot help *smiling* at the leaven of egotism which characterizes some measures of some of the individuals concerned in these associations, yet we overlook this foible while we contemplate the benefits which it leads them to perform for this and future generations.

Mr. O'REILLY, author of a recent publication on Greenland and the Arctic seas, is engaged in preparing for publication a work of much interest to society

society and polity. It is designed to illustrate colonization from the earliest periods of history, the various tribes of mankind, the influence of climate and intermixture; also the operation of the causes that diversify national character. It is also intended to exhibit the results visible in past and present times, arising from the structure, passions, and habits, of men; and how they affect the interests of society in general. The design embraces a variety of important matter; and the first part includes, we understand, the tribes of the British islands, with a prefatory dissertation by an eminent professor of physiology.

Mr. CLIO RICKMAN, the friend of Thomas Paine, at length announces for immediate publication, a full and authentic Account of the Life and Writings of that remarkable man. These Memoirs will be embellished with a portrait by Sharp, from Romney's painting, a *fac-simile* of his hand-writing, and several original pieces of his prose and poetry. Mr. Rickman is a native of Lewes, where Paine long resided; and Paine subsequently wrote in the house of Rickman in London some of his most celebrated pamphlets.

A Journey to Persia, in the suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the year 1817, by MORITZ DE KOTZEBUE, is in the press.

Dr. BATEMAN is preparing, Reports on the Weather and Diseases of London, from 1804 to 1816 inclusive; comprising practical remarks on their causes and treatment, and preceded by an historical view of the state of health and disease in the metropolis in former times; in which the extraordinary improvement in point of salubrity which it has undergone, the changes in the characters of the seasons in this respect, and the causes of these, are traced to the present time.

Sir HUMPHRY DAVY has published a Report on the State of the Manuscripts of Papyrus, found at Herculaneum. He states that he made some experiments on them, which soon convinced him, that the nature of these manuscripts had been generally misunderstood; that they had not, as is usually supposed, been carbonized by the operation of fire, and that they were in a state analogous to peat, or Bovey coal, the leaves being generally cemented into one mass by a peculiar substance, which had formed during the fermentation and chemical change of the vegetable matter composing them, in a long course of ages.

An examination of the excavations that still remain open at Herculaneum confirmed the opinion that the manuscripts had not been acted on by fire. He found a small fragment of the ceiling of one of the rooms, containing lines of gold leaf and vermilion in an unaltered state; which could not have happened if they had been acted upon by any temperature sufficient to convert vegetable matter into charcoal. Moisture, by its action upon vegetable matter, produces decomposition, which may be seen in peat bogs in all its different stages; when air and water act conjointly on leaves or small vegetable fibres, they soon become brown, then black; and, by long continued operation of air, even at common temperatures, the charcoal itself is destroyed, and nothing remains but the earths which entered into the constitution of the vegetable substance. The number of manuscripts and of fragments originally brought to the museum at Portici amounted to 1,696; of these 88 have been unrolled, and found in a legible state; 319 more have been operated upon, and, more or less, unrolled, and found not to be legible; while 24 have been presented to foreign potentates. — Amongst the 1,265 that remain, and which Sir Humphrey examined with attention, by far the greatest number consist of small fragments, or of mutilated or crushed manuscripts, in which the folds are so irregular, as to offer little hopes of separating them so as to form connected leaves; from 80 to 120 are in a state which present a great probability of success, and of these the greater number are of the kind in which some volatile vegetable matter remains, and to which a chemical process may be applied with the greatest hopes of useful results. — Of the 88 manuscripts containing characters, with the exception of a few fragments, in which some lines of Latin poetry have been found, the great body consists of works of Greek philosophers or sophists; nine are of Epicurus, thirty-two bear the name of Philodemus, three of Demetrius, and one of each of these authors, Colotes, Polystatus, Carneades, and Chrysippus; and the subjects of these works, and the works of which the names of the authors are unknown, are either natural or moral philosophy, medicine, criticism, and general observations on the arts, life, and manners.

The translation of *Paradise Lost* into Welsh, in the same metre as the original, by W. OWEN PUGHE, will be published

lished in the course of the ensuing month. The unparalleled copiousness of the antient British language enabled the translator not only to keep verbally to the meaning of the author, but generally to preserve even his varied pauses, and other ornaments, at the same time avoiding all literal elisions whatever.

Mr. DANNENBERGER, a gentleman eminently qualified for the undertaking, has issued the Prospectus of a Commercial Institution for teaching the Theory and Science of Commerce, and the Languages and Arts connected with its enlightened and successful practice.—The Institution being intended to be set up by voluntary subscription, a meeting is to be convened by public advertisements, and the following, among other resolutions, are to be proposed to the company present; viz.—

“That the sums subscribed shall form a capital stock, under the denomination of the “Permanent Fund of the Commercial Institution,” and be invested at the Bank.

“That no less a sum than fifty pounds is to be subscribed; for which the subscriber shall receive a transferrable acknowledgment from the treasurer of the Institution.

“That the Theory of Commerce shall be taught in a series of Lectures, comprising every subject relative to, or connected with trade, and necessary to be known by all who devote themselves to mercantile pursuits.

“That, after the theoretical part of the science shall have been completely gone through, the pupils shall be gradually led into the practical part of it, and rendered as perfect as possible in the knowledge of merchandise,—in calculations of all kinds,—in the making up of accounts,—in exchange operations,—in the manner of transacting business at the Custom-house, Excise, Lloyd’s, and the Royal Exchange,—in book-keeping, by single and double entry,—in correspondence,—and, lastly, in what is called the routine of business, by which are understood the different customs and usages of trade; the strict observance of which is of very material importance, and any neglect of them attended, sometimes, with the worst of consequences.

“That mercantile arithmetic, geography, history in reference to commerce, and the principal living languages, shall be taught at the Institution, by able masters selected for the purpose.”

Such a proposal merits the attention of the members of all the public companies in London, and also of all merchants who are fathers; and we shall be happy to announce its progress and success.

Mr. ROBERT OWEN has published an address to the working classes, in which

he states, that the experience of ages has now developed truths which demonstrate, “That all men have been forced by the circumstances which have surrounded them from birth, to become mere irrational and localized animals, and who, in consequence, have been compelled to think and act on data directly opposed to facts, and, of course, to pursue measures destructive alike of their own happiness and of the happiness of human nature.” He adds, that it is from a thorough knowledge of this truth, and of the infinite beneficial consequences which will result to mankind from its being universally known, that he now brings it before their minds, not as an abstract theory to amuse speculative men, but to shew them the source of all the errors which afflict society, and which must be removed, before their condition can be ameliorated. There is no knowledge except this, which can make human nature truly benevolent and kind to the whole of the species, and, with the certainty of a mathematical demonstration, render all men charitable, in the most enlarged and best sense of the term.—His general conclusions are,—

1st. That the rich and the poor, the governors and the governed, have really but one interest.

2d. That the notions and arrangements which at present prevail throughout society, are necessarily destructive of the happiness of all ranks.

3d. That a correct knowledge of human nature will destroy all animosity and anger among men, and prepare the way for new arrangements, which will be introduced without violence, and without injury to any party, and which will effectually remove the cause from which all the errors and evils of society now proceed.

4th. That the higher classes in general no longer wish to degrade you; but, in any change that may be proposed for your benefit, they demand only that advantages should be secured to them, at least equal to those which they now possess; and this feeling is quite natural; it would be yours, if you were in their situation.

5th. That you now possess all the means which are necessary to relieve yourselves and your descendants to the latest period; from the sufferings which you have hitherto experienced, except the knowledge how to direct those means.

6th. That this knowledge is withheld from you only until the violence of your irritation against your fellow-men shall cease; that is, until you thoroughly understand and are influenced in all your conduct by the principle, “That it is the circumstances of birth, with subsequent surrounding

surrounding circumstances, all formed for the individual (and over which society has now a complete control), that have hitherto made the past generations of mankind into the irrational creatures exhibited in history, and fashioned them, up to the present hour, into those localized beings of country, sect, class, and party, who now compose the population of the earth."

7th. And lastly, That the past ages of the world present the history of human irrationality only; and that we are but now advancing towards the dawn of reason, and to the period when the mind of man shall be born again.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, bart. founder of the Board of Agriculture, has published a Plan for establishing, by a Royal or Parliamentary Charter, a Company, with a large Capital, for carrying on the Cultivation of the Waste Lands of the Kingdom, and promoting domestic Colonization; while, by employing the poor in agricultural improvements, the heavy burden of the Poor-Rates will be materially diminished. The following heads are suggested, as a foundation for the proposed institution:

1. That the Society shall be called "The Royal Agricultural Company, for the Improvement of the Waste Lands of the Kingdom, and promoting domestic Colonization."

2. That under the authority of parliament, the sum of one million (or any other sum adequate to the purpose) be raised by a joint stock company, in shares of 50l. each, or twenty thousand shares in all, for promoting so beneficial an object.

3. That the management of the concern be confided to a president, four vice presidents, fifteen directors, five trustees, three auditors, a treasurer, an accountant, and such other officers as may be judged necessary.

4. That the sum to be raised shall be paid by regular instalments, ten pounds at the time of subscribing, and ten pounds every six months afterwards, as the same may be required.

5. That land shall be rented or purchased, either from the crown, or from private individuals, to such an extent as the capital of the company will enable it effectually to cultivate.

6. That convenient accommodation shall be provided in the neighbourhood of the land brought into cultivation, where the directors and other members of the company may reside when they are desirous of examining the progress of the undertaking.

7. That a regular account of the improvements carried on, shall be drawn up, and submitted to the consideration of both

Houses of Parliament, and likewise printed for the information of the members of the company, and of the public at large.

8. That the accounts of the company shall be annually audited, and open to the inspection of all concerned; and that after the first year of actual cultivation, a dividend of 5 per cent. or whatever other sum the profits of the concern may yield, shall be paid to the subscribers.

9. That a negotiation be entered into with the church-wardens and overseers of the several parishes of London and its vicinity, respecting the number of poor they can respectively furnish, and the various articles they will purchase from the company; and that those parishes be preferred, who offer the most advantageous terms to the company.

10. That a meeting shall be called for taking the above plan into consideration, and for presenting a petition to parliament, for erecting the proposed company into a corporate body.

In regard to the minutiae of the plan, —the district where the land is to be rented or purchased; the buildings necessary to accommodate the labourers; the manner in which they are to be paid or maintained; the nature of the crops to be cultivated; the manner in which the produce is to be disposed of,—and other minute particulars, it would be in vain to attempt to enlarge upon them at this time, as they must depend on such a variety of circumstances, and can be safely confided to those who are placed in the direction.

Mr. PERRY, of the Museum, Leamington Spa, is preparing for publication, *Plantæ Varvicenses Selectæ*, or a Guide to the Habitats of remarkable Plants, natives of the county of Warwick. He requests communications relative to scarce plants or new habitats.

Part I. has appeared of a new edition of Mortimer's General Commercial Dictionary, carefully revised throughout, with considerable additions and improvements, by WM. DICKENSON, esq.; and new Editions, with numerous additions and corrections, are announced of CAPPER's Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom; and of WATKINS's General Biographical and Historical Dictionary, revised, and continued to the present time.

A Dictionary of Astrology is announced, wherein every term belonging to the science will be minutely explained, and the various systems of the most approved authors collected and accurately defined. It will also comprise

prise the method of calculating nativities, according to the Placidian system; the art of bringing up directions, both primary and secondary; the judgment of revolutions, progressions, transits, and lunations; and the entire doctrine of horary questions. The whole to be illustrated by a complete set of diagrams, engraved expressly for the work. We intreat the authors to reflect, that, on the doctrine of chimeras, any other key will foretel as accurately as the stars, and that on the mere chance that any prognosticated event may happen, depends the entire mystery of every science of prediction.

A volume of Poems, founded on the Events of the War of the Peninsula, written during its progress and after its conclusion; by the wife of an officer (now on half-pay,) who served in its campaigns, will soon appear.

A new work is preparing, entitled, *County Biography; or, the Lives of Eminent and Remarkable Characters, born or long resident in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk*; embellished with about one hundred and fifty portraits; and intended to accompany the "Excursions" through those counties.

Number I. of the second volume of BRAYLEY and NEALE'S *Westminster Abbey*, will appear in a few days.

A correspondent of Mr. TILLOCH'S *Philosophical Magazine* enumerates above two hundred errors and errata in the *Nautical Ephemeris* for 1819!

An improved steam or navigating engine has been announced in an empirical manner at Edinburgh. "It will (it is said,) embrace dispatch, certainty, and security; and greatly lessen all expenses connected with navigation. Thus impelled, vessels of any description may, with perfect safety and security, visit any country, every port, and traverse every sea. Storms cannot retard, nor contrary winds detain them; nor can the machinery sustain any injury but what may be easily repaired. A loaded merchantman of the first class may, in fifteen days from the Clyde, reach any of the Leeward Islands, and at an expense not exceeding 20*l.* for fuel. The machinery may also be worked by wind or animal strength."

It is proposed to publish by subscription, a work called the *Complete London Tradesman*; or a *Treatise on the Rationale of Trade and Commerce*, as now carried on in the City and Port of London.

An interesting Romance on the sub-

ject of ROBIN HOOD, is forth-coming; including a parallel of character between Robin Hood and Rob Roy.

A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, will be published in a few days; accompanied by a particular enumeration of the advantages which these colonies offer for emigration, and their superiority in many respects over those possessed by the United States of America; by W. C. WENTWORTH, esq. a native of the colony.

Speedily will be published, in one volume, *Sunday School and other Anecdotes; Catechetical Exercises, &c.*; by GEORGE RUSSELL.

A species of siliceous fossil wood was found by a serjeant of artillery, who accompanied Captain Sabine, near the top of a hill, in Hare Island, on the west coast of Greenland, in latitude 70° 28'. It had been a part of the trunk of a pine tree, about four inches in diameter. The hill is in the interior of the island, about four miles from the shore, and is considerably more than 900 feet above the level of the sea, being higher than an intermediate hill, the elevation of which was ascertained barometrically.

Mr. DUFOUR, surgeon of the Daranian Dispensary, is about to publish an account of the effects of his new method of treating Ruptures.

Mr. PLAYFAIR, who, during his residence in France, wrote an answer to Lady Morgan's work, has prepared his manuscript for the press, and it will shortly appear, under the title of "France as it is, Not Lady Morgan's France."

Earl Osric, a romance, from the pen of Mrs. ISAACS, will shortly appear.

Tales of Night, in Rhyme, will speedily be published; comprising *Bothwell*, *Second Nuptials*, the *Exile*, and the *Devil on Shealsden Pike*; by the Author of "Night," a descriptive Poem.

Oxford has been visited by Gregory Peter Giarve, a native of Damascus, the *Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem*. His principal object in paying a visit was, to examine the Arabic MSS. of the Old Testament in the Bodleian Library, to see which of them contained the version that it would be best to print and circulate in Syria. Upon being shown the MSS. containing the different versions, he determined almost immediately on the merits of each. But his more immediate object in undertaking a journey to Europe, was to procure presses

presses and Syriac types, in order to have the means of printing editions of the Bible and Theological Treatises at his own Monastery of St. Maria Libetratrice, on Mount Libanus; which could by that means be more correctly executed than in Europe.

The third volume of Sermons for the Use of Families, by the Rev. Mr. BUTCHER, of Sidmouth, will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

Experiments have been made at Portsmouth on the application of a grass, a common product of New Zealand, to the manufacture of large and small ropes, of which a favourable report has been given. The grass is strong, pliable, and very silky in its nature, and may be cut thrice a year. It may be brought into this country at the estimated price of eight pounds per ton, or about one-seventh the price of hemp.

Some experiments on the preparation of linen and thread from the flos of nettles have been made lately in Ireland. The thread, in colour, strength, and fineness, was equal, if not superior, to that obtained from flax, and the linen had the appearance of common grey linen.

Shortly will be published, an Epitome of Scripture History, or, a brief narration of the principal facts and events recorded in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, with observations; to which will be added, historical questions, designed as exercises for young persons, by JOSEPH WARD.

Mr. RICHARD BAYNES, of Ivy-lane, will publish early in May a Catalogue of a large Collection of Theology and Sermons, including a collection of original manuscript sermons.

A novel, called the Mystery of the Abbey, or the Widow's Fire-side, will be published in the ensuing month.

A new edition will speedily be published, corrected throughout, of GREY'S *Memoria Technica*; to which will be added LOWE'S Table of Mnemonics.

Mr. R. TAYLOR, of Norwich, is preparing to publish three maps, accompanied by tables illustrative of the scites of religious houses, &c. in that diocese,

as they existed before the dissolution of monasteries.

The account in the fifth volume of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, of the efficacy of the *Pyrola Umbellata*, a plant which grows in the Perie woods of Canada, as a tonic and diuretic, has led to the importation of a considerable quantity. It has long been considered by the Indians as a valuable medicine, and is called in the Chippawa language, *weesuccabuk*, or *wenescebuk neebesh*; meaning, medicine-leaves.

RUSSIA.

A new Volcanic Island has been raised among the Aleutian Islands, not far from Unalashka. This phenomenon appeared in the midst of a storm, attended with flames and smoke. After the sea was calmed, a boat was sent from Unalashka, with twenty Russian hunters, who landed on this island, June 1st, 1814. They found it full of crevices and precipices. The surface was cooled to the depth of a few yards, but below that depth it was still hot. No water was found on any part of it. The vapours rising from it were not injurious, and the sea-lions had begun to take up their residence on it. Another visit was paid to it in 1815; its height was then diminished. It is about two miles in length; they have given it the name of Boguslaw.

UNITED STATES.

Professor PECK, of Harvard College, confirms every particular of the first accounts of the great American serpent. He writes on the spot, and says, "The accounts of all these persons are very consistent; to the greater part it appeared to be straight, or without gibbosities or protuberances on the back; one person thought it had protuberances, but it seems probable that the upper flexures of its undulations occasioned this opinion. Its velocity is variously estimated; by some it was thought to move a mile in one minute, by others in three, four, or five minutes, and its length was estimated at about seventy feet."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. G. INGLIS, in some observations on the prevention of dry-rot, concurs with several gentlemen who have recently published the results of their experience, that timber, especially for ship-building, ought never to be cut till after the fall of the leaf. "In examining masses of oak, (says he,) dug from the alluvial strata of the country, where it has lain for ages, many

of them are found fresh and sound as the day on which they had been thrown from their respective roots. In this case the timber is uniformly black as ebony, and obdurately hard. I was led from curiosity to examine chemically several of these old trunks, and found a far greater proportion of iron than could be supposed to exist in the natural state of the tree.

To

To this iron I attribute the incorruptibility and high state of preservation of this antediluvian timber. This extraneous iron must have been supplied from the ore of the soil or chalybeate waters; in this state of solution it would penetrate the substance of the wood, unite with the astringent principle, and produce not only the black colour, but such a density of texture as almost to resist the sharpest instrument. The same means will season new timber, and render it proof against dry-rot, that will cure in the old; namely, the application of iron in a state of solution. This can be obtained at a comparatively small expence from a solution of green copperas, in which the wood must be soaked till it has acquired the colour of new ink. This would completely counteract every vegetable principle, and communicate durability and firmness of texture, with this additional advantage, that the sulphur of the solution, penetrating the substance of the plank, would defend it against the ravages."

M. LEROI has communicated experiments to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in which gunpowder has been inflamed by a blow, without the previous production of a spark. From experiments made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, it has been found, that, if gunpowder be mixed with pulverized glass, felspar, and particularly with harder substances, it may be inflamed by being struck violently on an anvil, though faced with copper and with a copper hammer.

The discovery of M. Morichini respect-

ing the magnetizing power of violet rays, has been confirmed by PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR, who gives the following account of an experiment:—After having received into my chamber a solar ray, through a circular opening made in the shutter, the ray was made to fall upon a prism, such as those which are usually employed in experiments upon the primitive colours. The spectrum which resulted from the refraction was received upon a screen; all the rays were intercepted except the violet, in which was placed a needle for the purpose of being magnetized. It was a plate of thin steel, selected from a number of others, and which, upon making the trial, was found to possess no polarity, and not to exhibit any attraction for iron filings. It was fixed horizontally on the support by means of wax, and in such a direction as to cut the magnetic meridian nearly at right angles. By a lens of a sufficient size, the whole of the violet ray was collected into a focus, which was carried slowly along the needle, proceeding from the centre towards one of the extremities, and always the same extremity; taking care, as is the case in the common operation of magnetizing, never to go back in the opposite direction. After operating fifty-five minutes, the needle was found to be strongly magnetic; it acted powerfully on the compass, the end of the needle which had received the influence of the violet ray repelling the north pole, and the whole of it attracting, and keeping suspended, a fringe of iron filings.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

TWO cases of Small-pox subsequent to vaccination have somewhat recently occurred, which seemed almost solely to originate in the apprehensions of the individuals affected,—apprehensions that had haunted them both for years, and which eventually became exchanged for reality, in consequence of accidental exposure to the influence of small-pox virus: this would, most probably, in neither case, have proved equal to the production of its specific effects, had the patients not been conscious of the danger they had incurred. In each instance, the complaint was ushered in by marks indicative of malignity; and, in one, the urgency of unfavorable symptoms was much magnified by the subject of them having swallowed a

vial-full of spirits of hartshorn, which was taken in mistake for a saline draught. But, let the event of these apparently severe cases be told in triumph to the indiscriminate oppugner of the vaccine cause. At the very moment which would have been one of extreme peril in common cases of malignant small-pox, every alarming symptom suddenly subsided, and it appeared as if the power of vaccination had, in these instances, vanquished a sort of leagued opposition to his pretensions, namely, the fear of small-pox, combined with the variolous poison.*

The influence both of the depressing and

* In all cases of small-pox that have occurred after vaccination within the reporter's

and exciting passions upon physical man, although generally known as an abstract principle, is not, perhaps, allowed its due weight, either in theoretical or practical medicine. A letter is now lying by the reporter, from an intelligent correspondent, the writer of which expresses it as his opinion, that even that dreadful and dreaded disease—cancer, does not possess so much of a specific character as is usually conceived, but that it is a malady very materially modified, even with respect to its essential nature, by the mental condition of the sufferer; and it has been hinted by one of the present reporter's predecessors, that complaints are cured as much through the medium of the imagination as the stomach.

It may be questioned whether an undue degree of scepticism does not mingle itself with the conception and enunciation of such tenets as the above, when extended to an extravagant length; but, on the other hand, the impulse of mental feelings upon physical forces—of mind upon body, deserves to be constantly and carefully taken into the calculation of every person, whose province it is to cultivate pathology, or practise physic. There was a time, it will be recollected, when some individuals might be found, who even placed faith in the alleged powers of Perkin's Metallic Tractors; and, during the transient reign of that curious creed, it was actually ascertained that symptoms of even organic and irremediable disease were, for a time, materially mitigated by the use of common pieces of rusty iron, the subjects of the experiment supposing themselves operated upon by the genuine tractors; and who does not call to mind the amazing influence of confidence exhibited many years since at Breda, where, we are told that, during the siege, when the garrison, reduced in numbers by the ravages of disease, were ready, from despair, to deliver up the town, a medicine sent by the Prince of Orange, the preparation of which was reported to be expensive in the extreme, was distributed to the surgeons, and administered in drops. This medicine, boasting of properties to which it had no equitable claim, wrought wonders; and all who took it, in the confidence of hope, were speedily restored to health.

"It is worthy of observation, (says an able writer on the passions,) that, in every

reporter's observation, the above peculiarity has been remarkable. The disorder is, as it were, kept at bay, until the period of crisis, when vaccination suddenly rises superior in the struggle, and asserts its exempting powers.

powerful exertion of the imagination, some change takes place in the body corresponding with its nature. In a keen appetite upon the thought of some favourite viand, the salivary glands are stimulated to a secretion of saliva, as preparatory to deglutition. We feel ourselves firm, collected, elevated, upon the lively representation of the firm heroic conduct of others. The blood thrills in our veins, and the skin corrugates at the description of any thing peculiarly horrible; and, under the strong impression of fictitious danger, the attitude of our bodies attempts to evade it. Full confidence in the mystic power of another places the whole system in a situation most favourable to the effects which the object of his confidence undertakes to produce. This will explain much of what is real in the pretensions of magnetizers, and the exaggerating disposition of both operator and patient will serve to explain the rest."

The practitioner of medicine has to contend with another influence upon the faculties and functions of the bodily organization, of almost equal subtilty and equal force with the foregoing. Air and spirit are metaphorically and etymologically conceived to have something in common,—and both disorders and health are often imperceptibly and inscrutably conveyed on the wings of the wind, or generated through the medium of the atmosphere. During the few preceding weeks, a species of influenza has been present, the production of which is not clearly traceable to any known condition of the air; and, what is exceedingly remarkable, these apparently atmospherical affections not unfrequently display such a limited locality as would seem inconsistent with all we know of the penetrating and diffusible qualities of air; some parts of town being comparatively exempt from the disorders, while they rage with violence in others. With respect to the nature and treatment of the induced complaints, the reporter has nothing particular to offer; for, although they have assumed a protean variety in their form and character, their management has been conducted upon the same principles as in affections originating from more common and obvious sources. Children have been great sufferers, and a something between actual croup and positive inflammation of the lungs (constituting, perhaps, the bronchitis of systematic authors,) has sometimes presented rather embarrassing contrarieties of indications to those practitioners who think before they prescribe.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Tharles Inn; April 20, 1819.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE amount of duty paid by the twelve principal fire-offices in London, in 1818, was as follows:—

Sun	£118,491
Phoenix	73,937
Royal Exchange	50,749
Imperial	38,769
County	30,087
Globe	29,566
British	16,859
Eagle	16,009
Albion	16,603
Westminster	15,116
Hand in-hand	14,014
Hope	13,263

The importation of wheat into Great Britain, on the average of the last twenty

years, is stated at 500,000 quarters; the purchasing of which has amounted to 1,250,000l. sterling. — The quantity of grain imported into England in 1817 and 1818 was,—

	1817.	1818.
Wheat	584,565 qrs.	1,280,380 qrs.
Beans	2,266 —	113,844 —
Barley	78,399 —	569,289 —
Oats	345,514 —	819,861 —
Wheat flour	1,078,133 cwt.	575,596 cwt.

By an official return to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that the amount of rock or foul salt granted for agricultural purposes, from the 1st of July, 1818, to the 25th of February, 1819, was 12,317 bushels.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. March 26.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 0 0	to 4 5 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 15 0	— 6 1 0
—, fine	6 15 0	— 7 15 0
Coffee, Mocha	6 18 0	— 7 0 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 2	— 0 1 4
—, Demerara	0 1 3	— 0 1 7½
Currants	5 10 0	— 5 14 0
Figs, Turkey	2 5 0	— 3 2 0
Flax, Riga	82 0 0	— 0 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	48 0 0	— 49 0 0
Hops, new, Pockets	6 15 0	— 9 9 0
—, Bags	5 12 0	— 7 7 0
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	— 14 0 0
—, Pigs	8 10 0	— 9 10 0
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0	— 18 0 0
—, Galipoli	92 0 0	— 95 0 0
Rags	2 10 0	— 0 0 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 2 0	— 4 13 0
Rice, Carolina, new	2 0 0	— 2 2 0
—, East India	0 14 0	— 0 17 0
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0	— 1 14 0
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 2	— 1 0 10
Spices, Cinnamon	0 11 4	— 0 11 6
—, Cloves	0 3 5	— 0 3 7
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11	— 0 6 1
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½
—, —, white	0 1 0	— 0 1 0½
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 8	— 0 6 6
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	— 0 3 8
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 2	— 0 4 6
Sugar, brown	3 12 0	— 3 13 0
—, Jamaica, fine	4 0 0	— 4 8 0
—, East India, brown	1 6 0	— 1 10 0
—, lump, fine	5 3 0	— 5 15 0
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 6	— 0 0 0
—, Russia, yellow	3 6 0	— 0 0 0
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4	— 0 2 5½
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8	— 0 6 6
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	— 120 0 0
—, Port, old	120 0 0	— 125 0 0
—, Sherry	110 0 0	— 120 0 0

April 23.

£3 0 0	to 4 10 0	per cwt.
3 10 0	— 4 15 0	ditto.
5 14 0	— 6 10 0	ditto.
6 4 0	— 6 10 0	per cwt.
0 1 2	— 0 1 3	per lb.
0 1 2	— 0 1 6	ditto.
5 10 0	— 5 12 0	per cwt.
2 13 0	— 2 16 0	ditto.
80 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
49 0 0	— 50 0 0	ditto.
6 10 0	— 8 8 0	per cwt.
5 12 0	— 6 15 0	ditto.
13 0 0	— 14 0 0	per ton.
8 10 0	— 9 10 0	ditto.
17 0 0	— 17 10 0	per jar.
90 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
2 3 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
4 2 0	— 4 5 0	ditto.
2 2 0	— 2 10 0	ditto.
0 12 0	— 0 16 0	ditto.
1 8 0	— 1 14 0	per lb.
0 17 2	— 1 0 10	ditto.
0 11 3	— 0 11 6	ditto.
0 3 4	— 0 3 6	ditto.
0 5 9	— 0 6 0	ditto.
0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½	ditto.
0 0 10	— 0 0 11½	ditto.
0 4 3	— 0 4 6	per gal.
0 3 6	— 0 3 8	ditto.
0 3 2	— 0 4 6	ditto.
3 6 0	— 3 8 0	per cwt.
4 0 0	— 4 5 0	ditto.
1 6 0	— 1 10 0	ditto.
5 2 0	— 5 12 0	ditto.
3 14 6	— 0 0 0	ditto.
3 9 0	— 3 10 0	ditto.
0 2 4	— 0 2 5½	per lb.
0 5 8	— 0 6 6	ditto.
90 0 0	— 120 0 0	per pipe.
120 0 0	— 125 0 0	ditto.
110 0 0	— 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Bel-fast, 20s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 5½g.

Course of Exchange, April 23.—Amsterdam, 11 6.—Hamburgh, 34.—Paris, 23 80.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 57.—Dublin, 14 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1030l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 340l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 185l. per share.—West India, 185l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 9l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 71; 3 per cent. Consols, 72½; and 4 per cent. Consols, 104½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 132.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANDERSON H. W. Cushion court, Broad street, merchant. (Willis and co.)
 Abraham R. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)
 Adair A. White Lion, Lambeth, victualler. (Popkin, L.)
 Bentley C. Stroud, mercer. (Price and co. L.)
 Bentley S. Horton, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. (Nettlefold, London)
 Buckley H. Junction, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Milne and co. London)
 Bendall G. H. Bristol, corn factor. (Bourdillon and co. London)
 Brammer C. Woodhouse, Yorkshire, mercer. (Blake-luck, London)
 Burcher T. Mitchel Dean, Gloucestershire, timber dealer, (King, London)
 Booth T. Newark upon Trent, Nottinghamshire, and A. Booth, Nottingham, tallow chandlers, (Hurst, Nottingham, and Knowles, L.)
 Brumwell R. Newcastle upon Tyne, hatter. (Brooks-banks, London)
 Baker S. Brighton, linen draper. (Lamberts and co.)
 Buckland T. Langle, Bucks, brick maker. (Berkeley, L.)
 Barton W. St. Saviour's Church Yard, Borough, upholsterer. (Rogers and co.)
 Brook N. Southampton street, Strand, shoemaker. (Amory and co.)
 Barnett A. Broad street, Bloomsbury, glass dealer. (Cuppige, London)
 Bush H. Wick, Gloucestershire, dealer. (King, L.)
 Burmeister J. W. and C. L. Vidal, New London street, merchants. (Barrows and co.)
 Bigg J. and T. Hatfield, Hertfordshire, brewers. (Nicholson and co. Hertford)
 Barnes J. Portsea, builder. (Alexander and co. L.)
 Booth J. Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire, brewer. (Milne and co. London)
 Buchanan D. S. M. Smith, and F. Ashley, Liverpool, merchants. (Adlington and co. L.)
 Bartlett J. Somersetshire, clothier. (Edmunds, L.)
 Chamberlain W. Bristol, cornfactor, (King, L.)
 Conkar N. Upper East Smithfield, chemists. (Isaacs)
 Cottrell E. M. and C. G. Vine street, Liquorpond street, bacon merchants. (Ninde and co.)
 Carr C. Bridge street, Westminster, jeweller. (Upsdell)
 Chancy W. Cornhill, provision merchant. (Crosley)
 Cooper J. Scholes, Yorkshire, slate merchant. (Bigg, L.)
 Crute T. Chatham, brewer. (James, L.)
 Cope R. St. Martin's, Worcester, victualler. (Price and co. London)
 Collinson E. Crooked lane, oil merchant. (Allison and co. London)
 Campbell J. White Lion court, Cornhill, merchant. (Rivington, London)
 Dalgairn P. and E. Winslow street, Mary at hill, ship brokers. (Clarke and co.)
 Dampier E. Primrose street, Bishopsgate, seed crusher. (Druce and co.)
 Dunnage H. Colchester, miller. (Williams, L.)
 Dickenson W. Scalby, Yorkshire, coal merchant. (Fisher and co.)
 Dixon J. Ivybridge, Devonshire, merchant. (Darke and co. London)
 Davies G. Tenby, merchant. (Alexander and co. L.)
 Dolphin E. Cheshire, Staffordshire, plumber. (Barber, L.)
 Douchett S. Liverpool, merchant. (Blakestock and co. L.)
 Dixon J. Wellington, Shropshire, mercer. (Baxter and co. L. and Acton, Wellington)
 Elmer G. Mifley, Essex, merchant. (Cocker, L.)
 Fleming T. Limehouse, sugar refiner. (Paterfson and co. London)
 Fisher W. Union place, Lambeth, master mariner. (Harward)
 Fletcher R. B. Blackburn, manufacturer. (Bennell and co. London)
 Forbes A. B. Bristol, draper. (Price and co. L.)
 Farmer W. Walfall, Staffordshire, innholder. (Turner and co. L. and Heeley, Walfall)
 Fletcher B. Burnley, Lancashire, plumber. (Stocker and co. L. and Alcock and Hall, Skipton)
 Gosling R. Broad street buildings, merchant. (Blunt and co.)
 Goddard M. Stannylands, Cheshire, tanner. (Roffey and co. London)
 Gaunt J. and T. Leeds, woollen manufacturers. (Few and co. London)
 Gompertz A. Lombard street, merchant. (Elliott)
 Giffin W. Villiers street, Strand, army clothier. (Teasdale

Gillimore W. Norbury, Derbyshire, tanner. (Johnson and co. Ashborne)
 Gowland M. J. Whitby, porter merchant. (Edmunds, L.)
 Griffiths J. and R. Bristol, builders. (Edmunds, L.)
 Gunton J. St. James' street, picture dealer. (Turner)
 Glover E. and E. Warrington, brewers. (Chester, L.)
 Howard J. Liverpool, flour dealer. (Smith, L.)
 Hunt J. Cheltenham, brandy merchant. (Bridger, L.)
 Harman T. C. Wisbech, linen draper. (Sweet and co. L.)
 Hornshaw T. Halifax, grocer. (Batty, L.)
 Hallicar T. and J. Bristol, merchants. (Lamberts and co.)
 Harding S. T. C. Oakes, and T. Willington, Tamworth, bankers. (Hicks and co. L.)
 Hancock W. Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet maker. (Amory and co. London)
 Hawkins S. Portsea, dealer. (Winkworth, Portsmouth)
 Howaro R. Jun. Woolwich, brewer. (Wiltshire and co. L.)
 Hurrell S. Minorities, corn dealer. (Clutton and co.)
 Hoyland J. Knottingley, Yorkshire, grocer. (Blakelock)
 Heal W. Bradford, Wilts, innkeeper. (Dax and co. L.)
 Hull C. Hoxton New Town, ribbon manufacturer (Knight, London)
 Isaac J. Farham, Hampshire, currier. (Dyne and Son, L.)
 Johnson J. Sheffield, draper. (Duncan, L.)
 Jones R. Cheapside, woollen draper. (Farren, L.)
 Jackson M. Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Meddowcroft)
 Jones C. E. Kentish town, tanner. (Carter, L.)
 Jarman W. Jun. Knightsbridge, paper hanger. (Hudson, London)
 Kilby J. York, brewer. (Eyre, L.)
 Lewis W. and J. A. Henderfon, Little Tower street, wine merchants. (Kearsey and co.)
 Moule H. St. Michael, Bath, baker. (Adlington and co. London)
 Miller R. Old Fish street, bookseller. (Lane and co.)
 Macdonald R. Frant, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Rowland and co.)
 Mountjoy R. Handwell Nursery, Ealing, seedsman. (Rooke and co. London)
 Moore T. R. Denmark court, Strand, paper stainer. (Alexander and co.)
 Milnes R. Mirfield, Yorkshire, coal merchant. (Lake, L.)
 Martin J. St. Philip and St. Jacob, Gloucestershire, druggist. (Poole and co. L.)
 Messent P. Quaker street, Spitalfields, silk weaver, (James, London)
 Naylor B. Sykehouse, Yorkshire, tanner. (King, L.)
 Owen J. and H. D. Great St. Helens, merchants. (Crosley)
 Parkinson T. and T. and J. Lilley, Sculcoates, raff merchants. (Roffers, L.)
 Pegrow M. and J. Artillery street, dealers. (Walker)
 Pearson J. Portsmouth, mercer. (Alexander and co. L.)
 Pickbourn J. North street, City road, drug grinder. (Hutchison)
 Pearse J. Plymouth dock, faddler. (Gregg, L.)
 Pantou S. Milton, Kent, miller. (Hind)
 Pearson J. Leicester, commission agent. (Beverley, L.)
 Pritchard J. Bristol, grocer. (Poole and co. L.)
 Perkins J. B. Carpenters' hall, London wall, ironmonger. (Clarke and co.)
 Rugg J. Bristol, victualler. (Edmunds, L.)
 Relph W. Lewknor, Oxfordshire, farmer. (Rose and co. L.)
 Rothwell J. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, hosiery. (Sykes, L.)
 Stanley R. Hope, Derbyshire, dealer in meat. (Willis and co. London)
 Sibley J. Abchurch lane, dryfalter. (Birkett)
 Stalker D. and A. D. Welch, Leadenhall street, shopkeepers. (Kearsey and co.)
 Stubbs W. Leek, innholder. (Long and co. L.)
 Simpson F. Huddersfield, woollapler. (Beckett, L.)
 Summers W. Newcastle upon Tyne, flour dealer. (Bell and co. London)
 Saxby J. R. Hawkhurst, Kent, hop merchant. (Gregson and co. London)
 Swainston J. Kendal, morocco leather manufacturers (Greenwood)
 Smith B. Birmingham, steel toy maker. (Wills)
 Spiatt W. Dawlish, Devonshire, builder. (Hore, L.)
 Samuel E. J. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, lapidary. (Isaacs, L.)
 Slade J. Frome selwood, clothier. (Williams, L. and Messiter, Frome)
 Tatam W. and E. Palmer, Fish street hill, paper stainers. (Hodgson)
 Turner W. London road, Southwark, stationer. (Jones and co.)
 Thistlewood G. Muscovy court, Tower hill, flour factor. (Druce and son)
 Travers J. Sandgate wharf, Lambeth, coal merchant. (Brace and co. London)

Thornley S, and J, Beckton, Manchester, [Johnson
Turner W, Llangollen, Denbighshire, and A, Comber,
Manchester, cotton spinners, (Duckworth and co,
Manchester, and Ellis, L.
Wood S, Bolton, banker, [Meddowcroft, L.
Whitebrook J, Chester, shoe maker, (Drew and Sons, L,
Whetton J, Liverpool, cattle dealer, (Dacie and co,
Webb A, Hammer Smith, coal proprietor, [Goren, L,
Wathen C, Albany road, Camberwell, merchant,
[Clarke, London
Wroath D, Truro, smith, (Hartley, Bristol

Wainwright W, Liverpool, merchant, (Hodgkin,
Manchester
Watt J, J, Ratcliffe highway, surgeon, (Ficks and co, L,
Wood E, Bolton, brazier, [Meddowcroft, L,
Whitton J, Kingston upon Hull, merchant, (Roffe, L,
and Sandwich, Hull
Wood, Nottingham, grocer, (Fearnhead, Nottingham,
and Hurd and co, L,
Young P, jun. and R, Anderson, Wapping, sailmakers,
[Blunt and co, L,

DIVIDENDS.

Atmore A, Foulham, Norfolk
Adams T, and T, Messitor, Bristol
Allen S, S, Southtown, Suffolk
Bloney J, Charles street, Southwark
Barton W, Doncaster
Bright J, S, and co, Foster lane
Briggs J, Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Bagelman J, St. John's Coffee house
Bendy E, Charles square, Hoxton
Boyes J, sen, Anlaby, Yorkshire
Barton J, St. James' place
Betts J, T, Honduras street
Bell J, and J, Snowdon, Leeds
Bernard J, and C Manchester
Bond W, Dover
Burleigh J, Bristol
Briggs J, Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Bruere J, Craven street
Battersby J, Lower Shadwell
Becher C, C, 10thbury
Barbe J, St. Ann's Friars
Bryant J, sen, Hadley
Corran W, Liverpool
Crummish H, and W, Maldstone
Coote C, T, Ely
Clifford M, and J, Hull
Cook R, Barton upon Humber
Cook W, Earith
Coppick S, Stafford
De Koure J, P, and J, Hambrook,
Angel court, Throgmorton street
Dewar T, Stamford
Davies J, Poppin's court
Dellow J, Milk yard
Elswood A, Chard
Eltonhead J, Liverpool
Elgar W, Maldstone
Falkner M, and W, Birch, Manchester
French A, Broad street
Fielde W, London
Fies L, M, Bury court
Foster T, and E, S, Foster Yalding, Kent
Forder W, Basingstoke
Fawcett G, George yard, Lombard str.
Green T, Upper Arcley, Shropshire
George T, Leeds
Godfrey T, Walter's hall court
George J, C, Bedford street, Strand
Gore S, V, Bishopsgate street

Geraldes S, C, Broad street buildings
Higgin J, Frodham, Cheshire
Harvey W, G, Battle
Holland S, P, and P, Ball, Worcester
Hughes J, and R, Challen, Storrington,
Suffex
Hodgson W, Playhouse yard, Whitecross
street
Hall T, and I, Malkin, Ashborne
Hanly M, Mitre court, Fleet street
Howe G, Ashford, Derbyshire
Hendy A, Gower street
Hudson E, Gibraltar
Hardisty W, and J, Lodge, Netherton,
Yorkshire
Ignall P, Bawtry, Yorkshire
Jackson J, Middleton, Yorkshire
Jameson J, Mableton place, Tavistock
square
James R, St. John in Bedwardine,
Worcestershire
Kennell J, and J, P, Church street,
Soho
Kerr W, Lloyd's Coffee house
Kernot J, C, Bear street
La Merac P, Queen street, Cheapside
Lane B, Birchen lane
Leigh R, and D, Armstrong, Liverpool
Lee J, J, S, Mortineau, and J, Wilkin-
son, Bread street
Lachlan J, Great Alie street
Merac T, and M, La Port, Queen street,
Cheapside
Mugridge T, and E, King's Lynn
Moorsom G, Westhoe, Durham
Morgan J, Taunton
Morris W, Doncaster
Mayhew J, St. Osyth, Essex
Mitchell D, Grange road, Bermondsey
Moorhouse G, Doncaster
Nash J, Haverfordwest
Orme R, Chester
Ormerod G, Rochdale
Polley J, New Bond street
Parsons T, Duke street, Westminster
Preston J, Manor hill, Shropshire
Proctor G, and W, Birmingham
Phillips E, Bristol
Peyton J, Christchurch, Hampshire

Peat A, Doncaster
Powell T, Leominster
Palk C, East Teignmouth
Palgrave T, Bennett street, Blackfriars
road
Pratt J, Brooks place, Kennington
Phillips P, King street
Royle R, Upper Thames street
Rolland F, St. James' street
Ray R, Norwich
Robson J, Little Britain
Reed W, Fleet street
Reid J, Newcastle upon Tyne
Robson G, George yard
Randall W, Leeds
Sykes J, and G, Currier's hall court
Shoel J, Houndsditch, and J, Reid,
Cateaton street
Sowter R, Hull, and B, Payne, Cullum
street
Smithyman J, B, Birmingham
Sillit T, Jewin street
Seager S, P, Maidstone
Tucker J, Long Acre
Tuckett P, D, and W, Bristol
Taylor S, Oxenden street
Underhill J, J, Thomason, and J, M
Gust, Birmingham
Wileman T, West Hoathlye
Wilkinson J, W, Horne, and J, Wilkin-
son, Friday street
Wilkie C, Redcross street, East Smith-
field
Waddington S, Halifax
Wilkinson R, and A, Jeffries' square,
St. Mary Axe
Worrall W, Liverpool
Willson J, Rathbone place
Warmington J, and E, Gracechurch
street
Welch J, and T, Carter, Great St. Tho-
mas Apostle
White M, Lowdham, Nottinghamshire
Webb R, Bromyard, Worcestershire
Walker W, Brighthelmston
Wimot S, R, Bristol
Warwick T, O, and J, Aldred, Rother-
ham, Yorkshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has continued equally favourable as in our last Report for all the operations of husbandry; and the spring sowing may now be said to be generally completed, upon as fine a tilth as has ever been witnessed. The early-sown spring crops, including seeds, are very forward, and have a very healthy appearance. The turnips lasted beyond expectation; and so great a proportion of stock remained abroad throughout the winter, that little or no detriment has been experienced from the short quantity of fodder.

The pastures will be open for stock earlier than has been known; and there is a promise for a vast crop of grass. Hay is, in consequence, considerably reduced in price, although there are no stocks on hand, and, in a few parts of the country, the article is scarce. The meadows, having been free from floods, sheep have been freely trusted upon them, and have remained healthy. The lambing season has proved most fortunate, and an unusual number of doubles obtained. Potatoes

planting will soon be finished, and the scale will be large. The blossom for fruit most flourishing and universal. The hops full of fine, strong, and forward shoots; in short, the indications of fruitfulness and plenty are universal, evincing the natural goodness of our country, and the infamy of that system which has rendered us shamefully dependant on foreign countries for a supply of the first necessities of life, and pauperized the great majority of our people. Wool, at length, considerably reduced in price; and the demand ceased in consequence of the present stagnation in manufacturing concerns. Cattle still bear a high price on the average, and sheep very dear. Milch-cows dearer. Saddle and coach horses of figure command almost any price; but the late sales of cavalry horses have reduced still lower the price of the middling and ordinary kind. The wheats have continued to advance rapidly, and there will be ears of wheat earlier in May than the present generation has witnessed. It is asserted, that the phenomenon of several

several complete ears of wheat has been already shown. The crop looks admirably, with some slight appearance of discolour in places. It is remarked, that the influenza of the present spring, which has had considerable effect on the human constitution, has hitherto been successfully resisted by fruits and vegetation. The corn markets have been considerably depressed by the prospect upon the ground and by the imports. Five hundred thousand quarters are said to be warehoused in the metropolis. But, whatever arguments may be brought into use, this will still be paramount, the country must be supplied and secure, as to the first necessities; and, if we are not permitted to feed ourselves by a home growth, in a country well able to support a far more numerous population, we must either import, or starve upon a fruitful soil, rendered barren by excessive taxation. As to a tax on imported produce, it is but too apparent, whenever im-

posed, England, which generally pays the piper, must also pay the feeder. It has been reported, that the wheats, being so forward, are out of danger; but, to the present writer, danger appears more imminent from that very cause. We have had a long course of south-westerly winds, and the blooming may prove a very critical season.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton (wool on) 5s. 7d. to 6s.—Veal 5s. 7d. to 6s.—Lamb 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. 4d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 53s. to 78s.—Barley 23s. to 46s.—Oats 22s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s. to 10d.—Hay 4l. 10s. to 7l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 5l. 10s. to 8l. 8d.—Straw 2l. 14s. to 3l. 9s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. to 41s. 6d. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; April 21.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of March, 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.14	14	N.W.	29.07	1	E.	0.65	19	1.07	29.72
Thermometer	57°	31	W.	33°	14 & 17	N.E. & N.	20°	15	24°	44.57
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	44½°	22 & 26	N.W. & W.	0	2	N.E.	57½	25	41½	17.30

Prevailing wind,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11—Snow 1—Hail 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
5	16	6	21	14	5

The weather, during the principal part of the month, was cloudy, but fine, mild, and very dry. The 15th, 18th, 21st, 22d, and 26th, were the only bright days that occurred. Much rain fell on the 1st and

2nd, and also towards the close of the month, accompanied by strong gusts of wind at intervals, and a gradual increase of temperature.

A. E.

St. John's-square, April 23.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by

THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for February 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.43—maximum, 29.92—minimum, 28.95—range, .79 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 41° .4—maximum, 53°—minimum, 28°—range, 25°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .79 of an inch, which was on the 22d.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 15°, which was on the 18th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.4 inches, number of changes, 15.

Quantity of water evaporated, — of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 4.245 inches—rainy days, 21—foggy, 5—snowy, 7—haily, 3.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
1	0	0	1	2	18	0	5	1	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	18	0	8	1	1	0

The

The fine and humid weather which characterised January continued throughout the present month; the mean temperature of the two periods being as near alike as possible.—The same observations may be applied to the number and distribution of

wet days, as well as the monthly fall.—Hail, snow, and fogs, have been partial. On the 24th the snow was four inches deep on the ground, but soon disappeared, except on the neighbouring hills. Prevailing wind south-west.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

WE erred in our opinion of the new Law proposed in France, under the plausible pretence of conferring liberty on the press, as pledged to the people by the Charter, and as one of the conditions on which the Bourbons were restored to the throne. The securities to be lodged by a journalist are, in effect, a total prohibition; and the following is a specimen of the details proposed by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies!

Seditious provocations, if they be not attended by any effect, shall be punished by imprisonment, from three days to two years, and fine from 30 to 4,000 francs.

Public insults against the person of the king shall be punished as in the project of the law from six months to five years' imprisonment, and by fine from 500 to 10,000 fr.

An offensive imputation or allegation respecting any member of the royal family shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to three years, and fine from 100 to 5000 fr.

The like offences against either of the Chambers shall be followed by a similar punishment.

The like offences against the Courts and Tribunals, by imprisonment from fifteen days to two years, and fine from 50 to 4,000 fr.

The like offences against sovereigns and heads of foreign governments, by imprisonment from one month to three years, and fine from 100 to 5,000 fr.

Every outrage to public morals, or *contra bonos mores*, shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year, and by fine from 16 to 500 fr.

It has since passed, with modifications, and some liberal clauses; but we are led to conclude that the liberty of the press intended by the Charter will, in a great measure, be frittered away. Much however has been gained, and more must follow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The common sense of mankind has been astounded within the month at the extraordinary and inconceivable proceeding of the legislature in suspending its forms and securities, to pass in ONE

NIGHT a Bill which affects to forbid the Bank of England to make its fractional payments under 5*l.* in specie, or to pay a small currency of notes issued prior to January 1, 1817; while it is whimsically stated, that the Bank is able to pay the whole of its issues in cash; and that to prevent the gradual and confidential payment of part, is a means of enabling it to pay the whole! The demand of a few thousands in the April dividends was *the alleged danger* which led to this extraordinary proceeding, though it is held out that the Bank is, or will soon be, prepared to pay the millions of its issues. We do not wonder at such assertions, because, for the last twenty-seven years, we have been used to every variety of political chicanery; but we do wonder that such a measure should pass without one division in either house, and that no member spoke against it but Messrs. BROUGHAM, TIERNEY, and GRENFELL, in one house; and LORDS GREY and HOLLAND, in the other.

A negative measure has, in like manner, excited grief and astonishment. We allude to a motion of Mr. BENNETT to address the Regent to suspend the sailing of a convict ship for New South Wales, having on-board forty or fifty female convicts, sentenced only to seven years' transportation; though, by thus sending them to the Antipodes, the punishment becomes in effect a transportation for life! This case was fully and pathetically made out by Mr. BENNETT; and he asserted, that, if any of the victims of such an incredible abuse of power were ever able to return, it could only be by prostituting their persons! The House, however, negatived the motion *without a division*! None, indeed, raised their voices in defence of the plain principles of justice and humanity involved in the question, but Messrs. WILBERFORCE, PARNELL, and BUXTON; though it appeared, that of 202 women lately sent to this useless colony, 121 were separated *for ever* from their parents, relatives, and children; who, by law, had incurred a punishment of

of no more than seven years' endurance!

GENERAL GOURGAUD has laid his extraordinary case before Parliament; and we hope that its disgusting details will lead to the exemplary punishment of the parties concerned in tarnishing the national honour, and will prevent the renewal of any Alien Bill, on any pretence or under any qualifications whatever.

By a return made to Parliament of the number of persons in custody in England and Wales for offences against the Game-laws, it appears that, on the 26th of January last, in seventy-five prisons, there were then in custody for such offences no less than 522: of whom ninety-nine had been committed under an act 57 Geo. iii. cap. 90: of the latter number the sentence of transportation for seven years was passed upon nine; of imprisonment for two years on twenty; for eighteen months on six; for one year on twenty-two; for six months on twelve; for three months on five; for two months on two; and there remain for trial twenty-three!

A variety of empirical and forced statements have been promulgated by our financiers in regard to the revenue; by whom it is most strangely attempted to be proved, that the revenue on the same articles and scale of duties has improved, although the universal distress of the country and the stagnation of every kind of trade is so notorious. In spite of these fallacies, it appears, however, that the Consolidated Fund was 645,618l. short even in this light April quarter, when the dividends are nearly 3½ millions less than in the January quarter!

Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended April 5, 1818, and April 5, 1819.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The quarter which ended April 5, 1818, produced 9,334,250l.

The year which ended April 5, 1818, produced 39,598,192l.

	Quarter ended April 5, 1819.	Year ended April 5, 1819.
Customs	£1,685,340	7,580,038
Excise	4,358,557	19,058,925
Stamps	1,570,757	6,373,268
Post Office	355,000	1,358,000
Assessed Taxes.....	835,246	6,135,426
Land Taxes	148,440	1,179,827
Miscellaneous	75,245	370,058
Unappropriated War Duties	95,797	180,184
Total Consolidated Fund	9,124,382	42,235,726

ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.

Customs.....	434,010	2,531,874
Excise	82,827	623,047
Pensions, &c.....	—	16

Total Annual Duties 516,837 3,154,937

Permanent and Annual Duties 9,641,219 45,390,663

WAR TAXES.

Excise	936,494	3,438,551
Property	—	227,349

Total War Taxes.. 936,494 3,665,900

Total Revenue 10,577,713 49,056,563
Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarter ended April 5, 1819.

INCOME.

Customs	£1,685,340
Excise.....	4,358,557
Stamps	1,570,757
Post Office.....	355,000
Assessed Taxes.....	835,246
Land Taxes	148,440
Miscellaneous	75,245
Unappropriated War Duties ..	95,797

9,124,382

CHARGE.

Exchequer Annuities.....	£23,749
South Sea Company	153,456
Bank on their Capital	89,125
Dividends	5,734,686
National Debt.....	2,954,699
Civil List	257,000
Pensions	116,000
Imperial Annuities.....	9,173
Other Charges.....	179,560
Bank Management.....	252,552

9,770,000

Available Income 9,124,382

Deficiency in this April quarter 645,618

Deficiency on the 5th of January, 1819 3,364,866

—It would be too perspicuous to give the Expenditure at the same time as the Income! That is always given separately, and the House consents.

At a meeting of agriculturists residing in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, held at the Talbot Inn, Bristol, 25th March, 1819, for the purpose of procuring the equalization of taxation on the cultivators of the soil, and the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom; it was unanimously resolved:—

That it is expedient, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to animate and call forth all the energies and exertions of every cultivator of the soil of the United Kingdom.

And

And that to permit the agricultural productions of foreign countries to be imported, duty free, into a country which is necessarily so highly taxed as Great Britain is, is neither more nor less than partiality to relieve the consumers of such produce in this country from their necessary and legitimate share of the taxes they ought to pay, for enjoying the blessings of our free constitution and mild government, at the expence of the growers of such produce in this country,—who are thereby compelled to sell their productions below a remunerating price; whereby the agriculture of the country is paralyzed, and the labourers are relieved from starving only by parochial aid, instead of contributing to the national wealth by productive labour and constant employment.

That the evils of which we complain are yearly encreasing and accumulating, and must continue to do so, as long as there shall be a difference of thirty per cent. and upwards, in the expence of raising all the productions of our own soil, arising from the heavier taxation of this country compared with others; which taxation necessarily advances the wages of this country, compared with every other, and in various ways adds to all the expences on the productions of our own soil.

That, in proof of these allegations, we refer to the import of foreign corn and grain only into this country, in the year ended 5th January, 1819; whereby it appears, that the enormous quantity of twenty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven bushels of foreign corn and grain were imported into this country for home consumption, in the year 1818, duty free; and, if we estimate the average sum of only 2s. per bushel for wages, which would have been paid upon the growth, cultivation, and marketing of so much corn and grain in this country, it appears the labouring classes have been deprived of earning the sum of two millions six hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pounds and fourteen shillings for wages, and the merchants and manufacturers, of the expenditure of such sum for their goods, wares, and merchandizes in the supply of such labourers with the necessaries they might have consumed, if such additional corn and grain had been raised in this country; the whole of which, under the present system, has been lost to both parties."

The true remedy for these evils would be, for landlords to lower their rents. They have mortgaged their estates for two-thirds of the value, to carry on the late WICKED WARS; and they now have raised the rents to make others pay the interest of the said mortgage.

By the *Army estimates* it appears that 80,479 rank and file, and commissioned and non-commissioned officers, are intended to be kept up during the present year, at a charge of 3,008,714l. The number last year was 113,640. The regiments to be disbanded are,—the 1st and 4th battalions of the 60th, 3d and 4th West India regiments, York Rangers, West India Rangers, African Corps, York Chasseurs, Bahama Corps, &c. The total military or army expences of the country is 6,582,802l. 12s. 3d.; the following are the items:—

	Numbers.	Will cost.
		£ s. d.
Life Guards and		
Horse Guards ..	1305	92,251 4 3
Seven regiments of		
Dragoon Guards,		
and 19 regiments		
of dragoons	9296	456,432 15 5
Three regiments of		
Foot Guards.....	6508	222,905 6 7
79 regiments, and		
the Rifle Brigade	61174	1,864,353 18 3
(The troops in India not included, as the India Company pays their expenses.)		
2d West India regiment, Royal		
Waggon Train, &		
Staff Corps	2166	76,251 12 3
Miscellaneous charges		
(deducting 62,494l.		
15s. 8d. Irish Exchange).....		296,519 3 4
Four regiments of dragoons,		2980
strong, and 15 regiments of infantry,		
16,919 strong, at a charge of 616,95l. 5s.		
1d. are maintained by the East India		
Company.		
The Staff	152,805	16 2
Public military depart-		
ments.....	150,228	10 8
Medicines.....	29,035	19 2
Volunteer Corps	121,668	15 5
Recruiting for the East In-		
dia forces	20,884	1 2
Royal Military College..	25,173	18 10
Pay of general officers,—		
13 generals, 115 lieutenant-		
generals, and 191 major-		
generals.....	175,641	15 3
Garrisons	33,658	14 11
Full pay for retired officers	127,437	17 5
Half-pay for British offi-		
ciers	770,161	17 8
Half-pay for foreign offi-		
ciers	129,750	0 0
In-pensioners of Chelsea		
and Kilmainham	58,531	2 8
Out-pensioners of ditto		
do. (upwards of 75,000)	1,173,648	2 2
Military Asylum (1750		
children)	36,482	17 7
Widows		

Widows' pensions, (Horse and Foot Guards and Royal Marines not included).....	104,122	2	2
Compassionate list, and compensation for wounds	168,532	12	1
Local Militia Staff.....	20,732	0	0
Superannuations.....	37,337	17	11
Fees to the officers of Exchequer.....	35,000	0	0
Charge for corps to be reduced in 1819.....	203,254	11	0

The expenses attending the *Naval* branch of the public service, this year, amount to 2,141,526*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The following principal items are extracted from the House of Commons' Report. The total amount expended last year was 20,747*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

Salaries and contingencies of the admiralty, navy-office, and navy-pay-office . . .	1819. £174,362	1818. £173,026
Ditto English dock-yards . . .	236,899	238,882
Ditto of foreign dock-yards . . .	46,630	46,718
Ditto of victualling establishments, and hospitals . . .	170,114	170,062
Ditto and provisions for ships in ordinary . . .	225,619	232,818
For ordinary repairs of ships, moorings, and rigging . . .	389,000	389,000
Royal naval asylum . . .	14,000	
Half-pay, superannuations, and pensions, compassionate list, and bounty to chaplains . . .	1,125,692	1,130,512
Ditto for civil departments . . .	100,694	99,661

From the above there will be a deduction of 334,487*l.* (last year the amount was 409,205*l.*) being the amount of what the old stores at the dock-yards and victualling offices sold for in 1818.

At the dock yards, the charges for wages, &c. are as follows:—

	1819.	1818.
Deptford . . .	£29,351	£29,431
Woolwich . . .	30,378	31,078
Chatham . . .	36,956	36,835
Sheerness . . .	26,209	29,179
Portsmouth . . .	50,080	50,065
Ditto transport branch . . .	477	477
Ditto naval college . . .	5,417	6,323
Ditto for sixteen superior apprentices . . .	2,305	12,317
Plymouth . . .	44,584	45,328
Ceylon . . .	9,252	9,252
Canadian lakes . . .	11,237	11,154

The extraordinaries of the navy estimates amount to 2,335,268*l.* and comprise—
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hend charges for building ships, repairs of ships, improvements of dock-yards, Plymouth breakwater, transporting troops to garrisons, and felons to New South Wales.

The specific sums are—

For wages attached to building and repairing ships . . .	1819. 328,473	1818. 328,473
For timber . . .	656,957	
Rigging and stores . . .	100,000	
	£1,085,430	1,170,990

Building ships at Bombay . . .	60,000	60,000
Improvements.		

Deptford, to cover three slips with copper, and complete the wharf wall . . .	36,905	34,600
Woolwich, to cover a slip with copper, and wharf wall . . .	16,700	31,400
Chatham . . .	54,880	104,225
Sheerness . . .	182,000	180,000
(634,000 <i>l.</i> wanted to complete)		
Portsmouth, to build a roof over a slip . . .	6,600	
Plymouth, building two roofs, blasting rock, &c. . .	21,131	20,502
Ditto for breakwater (650,000 <i>l.</i> wanted to complete)	64,000	65,000
Milford, making docks and building houses . . .	22,000	50,300
An addition to the pier of Newhaven . . .	3,000	
Cork, for store-houses and tank . . .	15,000	
Bermuda . . .	20,000	20,000
Navy hospital at Jamaica . . .	15,000	
For Halifax, Canada, Gibraltar, Malta, and Ceylon . . .	28,632	
For provisions for foreign garrisons, and troops when embarked . . .	419,319	320,000
Freight of transports, convict ships, &c. . .	284,321	178,948

The ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy for the year 1819, amount to 4,483,794*l.* and the public expenses exceeded the income by nearly 14 millions!

ST. HELENA.

The Portsmouth Telegraph, of the 3d inst. contained the following letter, dated St. Helena, Jan. 29, 1819.

There has been no occurrence here of any interest to our friends at home, for some time; all has been as vapid and monotonous as the harbour duty on a home station, only, with far greater privations. But, at length, a buzz has been created—Mr. Stokoe, the surgeon of the Flag-ship, whom Bonaparte accepted as his medical attendant;

[May 1,

attendant, after the return home of Mr. O'Meara, has incurred the displeasure of the governor, and he returns to England in the Trincomalee. The facts are, I understand—When Mr. Stokoe consented to succeed Mr. O'Meara, and before he had made any visit to Bonaparte, he made it the *sine qua non* of his accepting the situation, with Sir Hudson Lowe, that he should not be required to detail any familiar conversations into which he might be drawn, or any circumstances which he might overhear, at Longwood; but pledging himself, as a British officer, that, if any thing should come to his knowledge in which his allegiance to his king and country would be compromised by his secrecy, he would then instantly give information to the governor. This has passed on until a few days since, when Bonaparte was suddenly seized with serious illness, in the middle of the night. Mr. Stokoe, as soon as the necessary forms were gone through, visited him, and found that he had had a slight apoplectic fit. After a few hours he appeared free from the attack, but it had left a considerable degree of indisposition. Mr. Stokoe made official reports of the

circumstances to Sir Hudson Lowe and the Admiral (Plampin), and gave copies of them to Bonaparte. Whether it was this latter circumstance, or whether Mr. S. had represented Bonaparte as being in a worse state of health than suited the predisposed notions of Sir Hudson, is not known; but he was instantly forbid to go to Longwood—was threatened to be tried by a court-martial,—or, as an act of mitigation of his offence, he was told he might invalid home. Of course, he preferred the latter, as the least incommotions to him, and he sails to-morrow in the Trincomalee. The reports were drawn up, of course, with conscientious accuracy, and were such as the case demanded.—I understand Bonaparte is really in a serious state of health. His dwelling is sealed against all visitors.

Yet the questions which involve the national honour, in connexion with what is passing in this island, extort no notice from our independent members of Parliament, though events of the most extraordinary nature are daily occurring.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A RESPECTABLE meeting of Catholics took place lately at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Mr. D. Sullivan in the chair. A petition and resolutions were agreed to. One expressed the gratitude of the meeting to those Protestants who had espoused the Catholic Cause, and particularly to the Protestant gentry of Ireland, who had declared themselves in its favour.

The London Society called *The Protestant Union*, is sounding an alarm against the proposed emancipation of the Catholics; and the alarm would be just, if, by rendering the Catholics eligible to public employments, we thereby rendered paramount their religion, and all its follies, assumptions, and blasphemies. These, however, are rendered so palpable by the lights of reason diffused through a free press, that their renewed ascendancy is as unlikely as the restoration of the mythology of Homer, from teaching his works in our public schools. Priestcraft, in its dangerous forms, is succumbing rapidly before the day-star of philosophy; and the distinctions and squabbles of its unthinking votaries ought to create no political alarm, and no civil distinctions, in a nation so generally enlightened as the British. All may be equally loyal and patriotic, whether they pray in Latin or in English, standing or kneeling, or with their hats on or off; and it is with their loyalty and patriotism alone that civil governments have any proper concern.

Daniel M'Vey and William Green were, within the month, executed at the Old Bailey; the former for having robbed his master of property to the amount of 1000*l.* the latter for having stolen upwards of 250*l.* belonging to a benefit society.—The pockets of a gentleman, of the name of Johnstone, were turned inside out, and robbed of their contents, at the very moment the men were hung.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Croydon was lately held at Croydon, to petition the House of Commons against the heavy duties on coals. Thomas Cole, esq. took the chair, and read the petition. After stating the several objections to the tax, it concluded with the following paragraph:—"That your petitioners entertain a confident hope, that the resources of the country will allow of the abolition of this impost, since they have been considered by your Honorable House sufficiently flourishing to warrant the recent grant of 10,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of York, for the performance of those duties to an afflicted father, which his known sentiments of affection leave no doubt would have been readily and gratuitously afforded."

The Admiralty telegraph has lately received a new Greek name, the *Semaphore*, or signal-bearer. Its signals are literal, or numerical, according to the system of Sir Home Popham; but the meaning is known only to the superior agents in the business, who have a key to all the symbols.

Mr.

MARRIED.

Mr. T. Francis Steward, of Great Dean's Yard, to Miss Eleanor Wilford, of Dean-street, Westminster.

At St. George's, Charles Ridge, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Anne Letitia Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Henry Fidler, to Miss Mary Fullbrook, both of Peckham.

Y. Burgess, esq. of Welbeck-street, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Mee, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Gustavus Smith, to Miss Jane Travers, both of Highbury-grove, Islington.

Lord Stewart to Lady Vane Tempest.

Mr. James Cleal, of Poland-street, to Miss E. S. Walter, of Brighton.

Mr. J. Young, of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Maria Eddison, of Romford.

Mr. Thomas Newbury, of Fleet-street, to Miss Savery.

Sir Jacob Astley, bart. of Milton Constable, Norfolk, to Miss Georgiana Caroline Dashwood, of Kirtlington-park, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. A. Clarkson, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcocke, of Islington.

Mr. H. F. Turner, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Maria Persent, of Corporation-row, Clerkenwell.

J. H. Christie, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss M. Cannor, of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Doughty, of Portman-place, Edgware-road, to Miss M. Allen, of Pentonville.

Mr. Nathaniel Saunders, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Martha Stable, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

The Hon. E. Lumley, to Jane, daughter of the late Admiral Bradley.

Mr. James Vallance, of Sittingbourne, to Miss Catherine Margaret Plestow, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

At St. Pancras, Capt. Angelo, of the West India Rangers, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Ipswich.

Mr. F. Ehn, of Gough-square, to Miss Chapman, of Orton, Northamptonshire.

Capt. Wm. Page, of the 7th Fusileers, to Miss Eliza Seward, of Newgate-street.

T. Finnell, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Leroux, of Seymour-place, New-road.

At Paddington, M. Slade, esq. to Ann, daughter of John Cameron.

T. Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Sophia Stanton, of Islington-green.

John Heaviland, M. D. Professor of Physic at the University of Cambridge, to Miss Louisa Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.

Mr. J. Pryce, of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Miss Esther Sarah Richner, of Soho-square.

The Earl of Dundonald, (father of Lord Cochrane,) to Miss Anna Maria Plowden.

Mr. H. B. Fearon, of London, author

of a Tour through America, to Miss Thompson. A protest against the marriage ceremony, signed by the bride and bridegroom, was delivered (previous to its performance) into the hands of the minister, by Mr. Fearon. It contained the following passages: "The undersigned, being Protestant Dissenters, present to you the following protest against the marriage ceremony as at present performed, and to which, according to the laws of England, they are *compelled* to subscribe. Against the marriage ceremony they most solemnly protest, because it makes marriage a religious instead of a civil act; because parts of the ceremony are highly indelicate, and must, to every correctly constituted mind, be extremely offensive; because the man is required to worship the woman, though the founder of Christianity has declared, that God is the only object for the Christian to worship; because it requires the recognition of the doctrine of the Trinity, than which nothing can be more oppressive to those who disbelieve conscientiously, and after patient investigation, that doctrine; and because, as warm and firm believers in the truth of Christianity, they disbelieve and abominate the doctrine of the Trinity, in the name of which the marriage ceremony is performed."

DIED.

In Clapham Road, 71, Edward Parratt, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Peers.

At Cobham, Anne, wife of Joseph King, esq. of Gray's Inn-square.

In Dean's Yard, Westminster, 50, the Rev. William Douglas, Chancellor of Salisbury, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Gillingham, and son of the late Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury.

In Portland-place, 76, Lieut. Gen. Charles Morgan.

At Botleys, Surrey, Miss Maubey, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey.

At Hastings, in his 76th year, Col. Herries, commandant of the City of London Light Horse Volunteers. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey; and the public procession of the corps was a solemn and grand spectacle.

At Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, Richard Barry, esq.

At Lower Tooting, 80, Mr. Thomas Hookham, sen. known for above half a century as the spirited conductor of a book-selling and library establishment in New and Old Bond-street, where it still flourishes as one of the first of its kind in the metropolis, under the liberal management of a son, whose filial piety constituted the chief solace of the afflicted age of his parent. Mr. H. was the father of the book-selling trade, and set one of the first examples of those library establishments which are now so numerous and so well supported;

supported; and which have so eminently contributed to enlighten all classes of society. In this respect, the march of knowledge, in England, has been greatly accelerated by the successive enterprises of BATHO, NOBLE, LOWNDES, LANE, BELL, and HOOKHAM; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to state, that, as these institutions are peculiar to the British islands, we are probably more indebted to these projectors, and their successors, than, at first sight, we may be willing to allow, for that general diffusion of intelligence which raises the population of Britain so far above other nations.

In Thornton-street, Southwark, *Mr. J. Beveridge*. He put an end to his existence from despondence produced by misconception in the study of the Scriptures.

At Gloucester House, 81, *Mrs. Rachael Hooper*, widow of Dr. Joseph H. a member of the Society of Friends.

In Euston-square, 77, *John Horsley, esq.* late of High Beach, Essex.

In Frith-street, Soho, 81, *James Dyson, esq.* of Margate.

At Camberwell, 80, *Mr. John Ackland*.

In Bartholomew Close, 69, *Mrs. Mary Woodhouse*.

Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Rudge, of Limehouse.

In Canterbury-row, Newington, *Mrs. Eccleston*.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Edward Ogle, esq.* of Worthing; a place, in great measure, raised to distinction by his spirit of enterprise.

In Beaumont-street, St. Mary-le-bone, *John Storey, esq.* formerly Lieut. Col. of the 21st foot,

In the Borough, 48, *Mr. Joseph Rickett*.
At East Dulwich, 33, *Mr. T. Smith Baily*.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Lady Elizabeth Drummond*, aunt to the Marquis of Northampton.

In Conduit-street, 81, *Sir Walter Farquhar, bart.* a very successful and fashionable physician, by which profession he long enjoyed a princely revenue and considerable distinction.

In Weymouth-street, 65, *Ann, Dowager Marchioness Townshend*.

At West Ham Abbey, 50, *William Vooght, esq.*

At Brentford, 24, *Mr. S. Ronolds*, late chemical operator to the Apothecaries' Company.

On River-terrace, Islington, 66, *W. H. Mortimer, esq.*

In Parliament-street, 68, *J. Lane Colville, esq.*

In Chancery-lane, *Mrs. Frances Reynell*.

In Devonshire-place, *Dr. Weir*, late Director General of the Army Medical Department, and much respected in his public employment.

In St. Martin's-lane, 51, *Mr. W. Griffith*.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, 79, *Mrs. Cooke*.

In the Poultry, *Mrs. Swift, sen.*

On Richmond Green, *William Collins, esq.*

In Watling-street, 74, *Mr. James Blinkinsop*.

At Brompton, the wife of Arthur Bailey, *esq.* of Upper Bedford-place.

In Cockspur-street, 68, *Mr. E. Rymer*.
Henry Vonholte, esq. of Kingsland Green.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

MR. W. MILLER, OF PERTH.

MR. WALTER MILLER, merchant, of Perth, who lately died at the age of 69, was as remarkable for the incidents of his life as for the singular energy of his mind and character, and the unshaken independence of his political principles. He was one of the most zealous and distinguished of the partizans of reform in Scotland, in the early part of the war against republican France; and was arrested at the same time with MUIR, GERALD, FISCHE, PALMER, MARGAROT, and other sufferers in the cause; but the prudence and moderation of his previous conduct exempted him from the rigorous penalty inflicted on those gentlemen. Although assiduous in the harrassing details of his business, and conspicuously attentive to his family duties, he also cultivated literature with uncommon ardour and success. His early education had been

very limited; and his after-occupations were not only in utter discordance with his studies, but they also, in a great measure, precluded him the leisure and retirement which, with most others, is the essential requisite of mental improvement; yet the natural strength and vigour of his mind supplied the place of all those props and aids of weaker intellects, and enabled him to attain to a degree of sound and discerning intelligence, which even by those who devote their lives to its acquirement is seldom reached. His views of things were clear and comprehensive; and his speculations on every subject, to which he directed his attention, were profound and original. He contemplated his objects from a point of view peculiarly his own; and, although this might not, in some instances, have been the most happily chosen, and his lights in others might have been comparatively imperfect, his powers

powers of vision were eminently strong, his perceptions clear and accurate, and his deductions from these precise and forcible in all.

Mr. Miller was the able author of several political essays; which, with the events and circumstances that called them forth, have now lost their interest; but his work, entitled "*Physical and Metaphysical Enquiries*," will remain a lasting monument of his genius and power of mind. This last production, though from peculiar circumstances it may be little known, was highly estimated by those who were capable of appreciating its merits, for the novelty and originality of the author's views, and for the acuteness and strength of argument with which he has followed out the subjects treated of: and, although they may not agree with him in the general results he has endeavoured to deduce from his speculations and enquiries, yet they acknowledged themselves gratified and instructed by the profundity of his reasonings, and by the extended range and power of thought evinced by him. It was his intention to have continued and extended these enquiries; and it is to be regretted that the increased difficulties of his other occupations, and his declining health, for many years, prevented their completion. As a man, his conduct and feelings were regulated by the most rigid moral principle; his integrity was never questioned or impeached; and, by those who knew him intimately, his memory will long be cherished and revered. Such a man merits a tablet in the WESTMINSTER ABBEY of the periodical press!

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SPENCE.

MR. SPENCE was born at Greenock on the 1st day of July, 1777. During childhood he was distinguished for his docility and reasonableness. Indeed, he exercised his understanding so early, that even the little concerns of his boyish amusements were regulated with a degree of gravity only expected in the more comprehensive, but not more interesting transactions of manhood.

When he had just turned his sixth year, the English teacher informed his mother that he should be sent to the grammar-school. He was accordingly placed there, and, in the intervals of the classes, received lessons in writing and arithmetic at another school. His progress in Latin was not remarkable; and, incredible as it may almost now appear, he certainly did not evince any uncommon capacity for arithmetical calculations; but still, such was the originality of his character, that he was undoubtedly considered by his companions as "no vulgar boy." If he received little applause from the master, I well remember that about the age of

twelve he obtained no small admiration from our companions, by his skill in casting and boring brass cannon, and in making gunpowder. He even attempted to prepare fulminating powder, of the necessary ingredients of which he had acquired some knowledge: and it was agreed that the experiment should be performed in our kitchen. I had the honour to hold the shovel on that great occasion. With what trepidation we waited for the symptomatic blue flame that was to precede an explosion to astonish all the town! Alas! like the alchemist watching for the appearance of the peacock's tail in his retort, we expected long, but the bright harbinger never appeared, and the ingredients skipped from the shovel with the most contemptible and mortifying crackle.

When I look back at these hazardous amusements, I can scarcely refrain from shuddering at the risks which we ran. One night, while busily employed at the kitchen-fire of one of our companions, and in the act of pounding the ingredients, the lady of the house came suddenly upon us. In the alarm of the moment, the mortar with its contents was overturned, and some of the mixture falling on a live cinder, the whole of what we had prepared blazed up to the ceiling, and, but for a tedious quality which we were never able to extract from our powder, the consequences might have been terrible.

These experiments were the amusements of the winter evenings; in the summer our holidays were usually spent in excursions. I do not remember that the members of our little peculiar fraternity were much addicted to fishing or seeking nests; but we had many delightful rural and maritime adventures.

About this time our intimacy with the late Mr. Park commenced, a gentleman who united, to the mildest and most unaffected manners, talents of a very high order, and acquirements of great extent and variety. It has unfortunately happened, that his infirm constitution prevented him from bestowing particular attention on any department of literature as an author; but the whole community of Greenock will concur in the assertion, that few men maintained a more consistently virtuous character, or displayed a more rational knowledge of every subject on which his opinion was required. In taste and judgment I have never met with his superior; and it was my good fortune to enjoy the advantages of his frankest friendship till the close of his blameless life. Spence was a year older than Park, and two more than I. He belonged rather to an elder race of boys, but he preferred the society of the younger, who were perhaps more tractable to his superiority, and took more interest in his pursuits. It is necessary to mention these particulars, because the intimacy which grew

grew up from this period among the triumvirate had a strong reciprocal influence on their respective minds.

From the epoch of becoming intimate with Park, little change took place in our summer amusements; but during winter it is probable that we began to read more than formerly: I say probable, because I am not sure that this was the case; but I suspect that our taste for reading took a higher direction about this time, and that, instead of tales and adventures, we began to skirt the domains of biography and history. This, I think, was partly owing to the example of Park, who enjoyed in his father a most judicious superintendant. The old gentleman had read a great deal himself, and was a man of more than common liberality of opinion; but he entertained a decided aversion to works of fiction and enthusiasm: so that, while his son was encouraged in his predilection for books, he was prohibited from reading novels and adventures.

When the business of education was finished, Spence was sent to Glasgow to be brought up as a manufacturer, and was placed under the care of a Mr. Struthers, a friend of his father. This gentleman possessed singular attainments in the languages, and a most profound knowledge of mathematics, accompanied with the most amiable dispositions and a delightful simplicity of character. He was, indeed, in many respects, an extraordinary man. The hours of business were faithfully devoted to the counting-house, and his evenings, to a late hour, spent in literary and scientific studies. Pleased with the intelligence and serenity of young Spence, Mr. Struthers endeavoured to direct his taste to his own peculiar pursuits; but it was not until he had attempted to make a magic lantern, that the philosopher could be persuaded to give any attention to mathematics. From that period, however, his genius was awakened, and he finally abandoned business, and gave up his whole mind to science.

During the time that he was thus occupied in Glasgow, he made occasional visits to Greenock; and I can scarcely recollect without smiling the effect which his re-appearance had on his companions. His natural gravity seemed to be prodigiously increased. He had learnt, among other accomplishments, from Mr. Struthers, to take snuff; and, by living in so abstracted a state from all juvenile hilarity, he was become a most sententious personage. By this time we had put off the carelessness of schoolboys, and began to pay some attention to dress; but our friend was moving altogether in a different sphere. His apparel was of the gravest hue and the most formal cut, and worn with a degree of negligence that might well have become a much older philosopher.

At first we were inclined to laugh at his affectations; but the solidity of his manner repressed our ridicule, and those colloquial powers which formed one of the characteristics of his genius, soon changed our feelings into something more allied to reverence. He had acquired the art of speaking with great fulness and propriety: and, though he always necessarily retained the Scottish tone, he subsequently lost much of the accent, and his language was not only excellent English, but highly classical in the phraseology.—He had besides acquired a knowledge of mathematics far beyond all our conceptions, and was acquainted with the philosophy of various subjects, to which none of us had paid the slightest attention.

He continued with Mr. Struthers till the death of that gentleman, which took place in 1797, when he returned to reside with his mother, his father having also in the mean time died.

Soon after his arrival in Greenock, a small literary society was established among us, in which essays were occasionally read, and the whole of those important questions debated on which so much of the present and prospective comforts of mankind depend. In those meetings Spence was eminently distinguished; but there was an indefinite character about his reflections, arising partly from the generality of his views, and partly from the oratorical mode of expression which he had acquired. This peculiarity, however, was gradually rectified; and, at the time of his death, perhaps few public speakers could more clearly and ably develop their opinions on any topic, than Mr. Spence could do his on the most abstract subjects. It must, however, be allowed, that he often contended for the sake of argument, and continued the discussion when he ought to have acknowledged himself refuted, but which was not often the case; for, on all subjects, he brought such a stock of knowledge to bear, and was so copious in his illustrations, that his opponents were obliged to surrender to his learning what they denied to his reasoning. In these intellectual conflicts, the amenity of his temper was never disturbed; and he bore, with the equanimity of a Socrates, the pith and vehemence of his more variable antagonists.

This society continued its monthly meetings during winter till the spring of 1804, and from that time occasionally, as the members happened to meet. In 1805 he visited most parts of England with Park, and they spent some time with me in London. In 1808 he again came to London, and remained several months, during which he printed his essay on Logarithmic Transcendents. In 1814 he left Greenock with the intention of being married to a lady to whom he had been long

long engaged; and they came, together with his sister, again to London, where they were united, and where they intended to remain. Soon after his marriage he returned with Mrs. Spence and his sister to Scotland; and in his journey from Greenock to Edinburgh, as they were coming back to England, he was taken ill at Glasgow, and died in the inn where they had put up only for the night, on the 23d day of May, 1815.

Of the merits of Mr. Spence as a mathematician I am incapable of judging; but I have understood, from some of the most distinguished students of the science, that his acquirements were of a very high and original kind. In general knowledge, however, I do not scruple to say, that in the circle of an acquaintance that embraces many of the most accomplished characters of the age, I have met with no one who, with so much information, united the same colloquial powers of unfolding what he knew. On many subjects he certainly did not possess that stock of minute facts which enabled men of far less erudition to converse with more effect; but there was no subject of which he did not possess a liberal portion of information: on several he was profoundly versed; and, with an aptitude that often surprised by its alacrity, he could show himself acquainted with the outlines of all. In music he was not only a scientific harmonist and a pleasing composer, but he performed on the flute with admirable

sweetness and skill. His knowledge of the Latin language was confined to works of science, and was principally acquired during his residence with Mr. Struthers. His French was also limited to reading; and he was not acquainted with Italian: but in the latter, as in the Latin, I believe his studies were restricted to mathematical works. He wrote respectable verses; and his voice, which was a fine tenor, enabled him to sing pathetic airs, especially those of his own composition, with much taste and effect. His manners, as I have already intimated, were naturally grave; but there were freer moments in which he appeared to much advantage, and a mild and playful humour adorned the constitutional seriousness of his character.

He bequeathed his books to the Committee of the Greenock Library; and the magistrates of the town, with his friends and old school-fellows, have opened a subscription to erect a tablet to his memory in the principal church. His merits as a man of letters, from the nature of his pursuits, are necessarily limited to the knowledge of a few students; and those of his character can only be imperfectly guessed from these little tributes of a long unbroken friendship. But, if the former inspire his readers with any degree of respect comparable to the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, the fragments in this volume will form a lasting monument of his genius.

March 1819.

J. GALT.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IT is in contemplation to open the coal field of Durham into Yorkshire. A bill is to be brought into Parliament, to carry a rail-way from Bishop Auckland to Darlington and Stockton.

Married.] Mr. J. Watson, to Miss R. Huggup.—Mr. J. Burrell, to Miss J. Smith Oats.—Mr. Nesham, to Mrs. Law: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss S. Norris, both of Gateshead.—Mr. W. Walker, of Gateshead, to Miss H. Wilburn, of Durham.—Mr. J. Brodie, to Miss A. Bewick.—Mr. J. Greenwell, to Miss J. George: all of North Shields.—Mr. Horner, to Miss Wilson, both of Darlington.—Mr. Stafford, to Miss Martin, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. R. Burgess, to Miss M. A. Brown, both of Stockton.—William Robinson, esq. of Hamsterley Lodge, to Joannah, daughter of the late Adm. Christian.—Mr. W. Thompson, of Troughend, to Miss M. Charlton, of Lakerhall.—Mr. Taylor, of Laverick-hill, to Mrs. Oxon, of Earsden.—Mr. F. Frier, of Brotherstone, to Miss A. Cochran, of Benrig.

Died.] At Newcastle, 41, Mr. E. Redshaw.—In Pilgrim-street, 45, Mrs. M. Johnson.—Mr. G. Frost.—88, Mrs. M. Watkin.—52, Mr. T. Douglas.—70, Mrs. S. Pratt.—In Sandgate, at an advanced age, Mrs. W. Cox.—In the High Bridge, Mr. G. Henderson.

At Gateshead, 65, Mrs. E. Scongall.
At Durham, Mrs. M. Hutchinson.—Mr. P. Greathead.

At Sunderland, 95, Mrs. W. Emerson.—67, Mr. T. Walton.

At North Shields, 75, Mrs. E. Fowler, by a coal waggon going over her.—65, Mrs. J. Hedworth.—36, Mrs. R. Nicholson.

At South Shields, 66, Mrs. W. Holmes.

At Bishopwearmouth, 51, Mrs. S. Young.

At Morpeth, 87, Francis Dawson, esq.

—77, Mr. A. Thompson.—67, Mr. W. Dunn.—At Barnardcastle, 90, Mrs. Windale.—82, Mrs. Heslop.

At Bishopauckland, 83, Mrs. A. Todd.

At Stockton, 59, James Ward, esq. deservedly regretted.—57, Mr. J. Lodge.

At the Leazes, Hexham, 27, Mrs. Sparke,

widow of Isaac S. esq. of Summerrods.—

At

At Wardley-hall, 82, Mr. W. Bulman.—At West Acomb, 69, Mr. J. Armstrong.—At the Lee, Rothbury Forest, 75, Mr. J. Cruithers.—At Thornton, 75, Francis Chapman, esq.—At Shadfin, 45, Lient. Price, 4th batt. R. Veterans.—At Belford, 74, Mrs. G. Hall, regretted.—At Elrington, 51, Miss E. Lambert.—At Lumley, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Raisbeck.—At Kingswood, 85, Mrs. Ann Liddell.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A great number of weavers, some wholly out of work, and others only partially employed, lately assembled in the Market-place, Carlisle, for the purpose of making their distressed situation known to the leading gentlemen of the city, who were then assembled to petition Parliament against the Renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. They expressed their willingness to work at whatever employment might be provided for them. In consequence, meetings of the inhabitants were held, and subscriptions raised for their relief.

Married.] Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss J. Shields.—Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss M. M'Vitey.—Mr. W. Longhead, to Miss M. Burns: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. B. Kearney, of Cockermouth, to Miss A. Mirehouse, of Meresike, in Loweswater.—James Johnson, esq. to Miss Yate, both Kendal.—Mr. J. Sewell, to Miss Dodgson, both of Appleby.—Mr. A. Young, of Little Orton, to Miss M. Reay, of Westcuthwaite.—Mr. D. Nichol, R. N. of How End, to Miss M. Moody, of Longtown.—Mr. T. Hewitt, of Cryndledike, to Miss Graham, of Prior Rigg.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Botchergate, 70, Mrs. A. Dixon.—90, Mr. T. Carrick, one of the Society of Friends.—In Ricker-gate, 46, Mrs. M. Armstrong.—76, Mrs. H. Nelson.—Mrs. Paley, widow of the Rev. Dr. Paley, the celebrated theologian.

At Whitehaven, 76, Mrs. Sarah Piper, one of the Society of Friends.—68, Mr. T. Nicholson, librarian of the Whitehaven Library.

At Maryport, 71, Mr. J. Walton.—61, Mr. T. Bowman.

At Kirkby Stephen, 51, Mrs. R. Atkinson.

At Wigton, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the Rev. Mr. Taylor.—60, Mr. A. Donaldson. 25, Mr. B. Sisson.—56, Mr. W. Lowes.

At Kelso, Mr. J. Yule.—Mrs. T. Scott.

At Neahouse, 72, Mr. J. Howe.—At Broad Gnarfs, 67, Mr. T. Storey.—The Rev. Mr. Thornborough, curate of Kendal.—At Morley, 56, Mr. J. Salkeld.—At Caldbeck, Mrs. M. Wilson, much respected.—At Casterton-hall, at an advanced age, Mrs. Scales.

YORKSHIRE.

A Public Meeting was recently held at York, on the subject of the Assessed

Taxes: several resolutions were agreed to, and a Petition ordered to be presented to Parliament. The Resolutions stated, "That the Act of Parliament which renders the shops of tradesmen liable to be assessed with the House Duty and Window Tax, along with the dwelling-house, under the same roof, whilst the large establishments and warehouses of merchants, not so connected, are exempt from every such assessment, is partial and oppressive."

One of the largest factories in Yorkshire, situated at Leeds, built by Messrs. Clayton and Gorside, at an expence of 60,000l. for the manufacture of flax, canvass, and linen, &c. has lately been closed, and several hundreds of hands thrown out of employment. Mr. Gorside is about to remove to the United States.

The first Tuesday of the month is usually the grand day of business at Leeds, and on which 20,000 pieces of woollens have been sold. On a late Tuesday, only seventy were disposed of. Numbers of workmen are idle, and the little masters equally distressed.

A number of cloth-dressers of Leeds, called croppers, in distress from want of employment, have lately formed themselves into an association, for the purpose of emigrating either to Canada or the United States.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, convened by the master cutlers, it was determined to petition the Legislature against the continuance of State Lotteries, as being inimical to the prosperity and best interests of the country.

Married.] Mr. J. Dunn, jun. to Miss M. A. Hicks.—Mr. P. Clark, to Miss M. Cooper: all of Hull.—Mr. T. Dense, to Miss Robinson, both of York.—Mr. T. Cordukes, of York, to Miss E. Burden, of Lincoln.—Mr. S. Glover, to Miss Littlewood.—Mr. S. Stancliffe, to Miss E. Rhodes: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Leeds, to Mrs. Stringer, widow of Richard S. esq. of Emby Wood-house.—Mr. T. Kemp, of Huddersfield, to Miss E. Barber, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. A. Johnson.—Mr. T. Haley, to Miss Haigh: all of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Berry, of Huddersfield, to Miss C. Theakstone, of Ripon.—Mr. W. A. Preston, of Burnley, to Miss S. Lawson, of Halifax.—Mr. R. Dalton, to Mrs. F. Sheppard, both of Beverley.—Mr. G. Gass, to Miss E. Moore, both of Knaresborough.—Beaumont Taylor, esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss D. Kellner, of Laverock-hall, Dalton.—Mr. S. Dolson, of Woodlesford, to Miss H. Harrison, of Loft-house.—Edwin Smith, esq. of Rounday, to Miss E. Ridsdale, of Wakefield.

Died.] At Hull, 34, Mr. W. Clappison, suddenly.—In Parliament-street, 80, Mrs. F. Cooper.—42, Mr. T. Leonard, jun.

—48, Mrs. Vollans.—53, Mrs. S. Cook.—52, Mrs. W. Biglin.—67, Mrs. M. Wilmoughby.—48, Mr. Snell, of Caistor.—In Whitefriar-gate, 39, Mr. E. Wilkinson.—53, Mr. W. Emery, deservedly respected.

At Leeds, 51, Mr. Cooper, of the firm of French, Cooper, and Co. of that town, merchants, deservedly lamented.—Miss S. Gascoigne.—34, Mrs. J. Hall.—In St. James's-street, 71, Mr. R. Kendall.—In Albion-street, Mary Hersfall, one of the Society of Friends.—Sarah Hird, widow of Dr. H. a member of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Beard, regretted.

At York, in Micklegate, 79, William Gage, esq. deservedly respected.

At Wakefield, 64, Mr. J. Holdsworth, of the firm of Miles, Heywood, and Co.

At Halifax, Mrs. Pearson.—Mrs. W. Walker.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Jorsett.

At Bridlington, Mr. W. Winttingham.—

23, Mrs. Bird.—75, Mr. R. Smith.

At Dewsbury, Mr. J. Hemingway.

At Ripon, 55, Mrs. Appleton.

At Beverley, 74, Mrs. Hunter, widow of William H. esq.—52, Mrs. E. Lake.

At Stokesly, 78, Mr. M. Greenside.—

At Cleckheaton, 41, Mr. J. Law.—At Wentworth Lodge, 56, Mr. J. Cobb.—At Nun-Appleton, 63, Mrs. Eddy, deservedly lamented.—At Anlaby, 85, George Bodley, esq. of Lombard-street, London, regretted.

—At Cottingham, at an advanced age, Capt. Davis, R. N.—70, the Rev. T. Manusey, vicar of Brayton.

At Leeds, in the 83d year of his age, Wm. Hey, esq. F. R. S. Alderman of this borough, and late senior-surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary. His surgical skill is well known to have been consummate; it was founded on accurate anatomical science, and perfected by the extent of his practice. His "*Observations on Surgery*," and his "*Treatise on the Blood*," are works of sterling merit; they are the best on their subjects, and will long attest his proficiency in every branch of his profession. The noblest institution of the town, the General Infirmary, was raised, in a great measure, by his benevolent exertions, and has grown almost to perfection under his auspices; for nearly half a century, he regularly and assiduously supported it by his talents.

LANCASHIRE.

The Calendar of the late Lancaster Assizes contained the names of 112 prisoners. Sentence of death was passed upon FORTY-FOUR, viz. twenty-two convicted of burglary; four for stealing in dwelling-houses to the value of 40s.; four for highway robbery; five for horse-stealing; one for uttering counterfeit coin; one for shooting with intent to bodily harm; five for uttering forged bank notes; one for a rape; and one for highway robbery

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and burglary. The seven latter convicts were left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. S. Balls, to Miss C. Andrews.—Mr. J. Ashworth, to Miss A. Bayley.—Mr. S. Mather, to Miss E. Howarth: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Lowe, of Manchester, to Miss E. Newton, of Ardwick.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, of Manchester, to Miss M. Higson, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Downes, of Manchester, to Miss P. Williams, of Chester.—Mr. D. Richardson, to Miss J. Biggar, of Seymour-street.—Mr. J. Ewing, to Miss A. Parr, of Great George-square.—Mr. W. P. Fream, to Miss A. T. Dobb: all of Liverpool.—Capt. Cray, of Liverpool, to Miss S. L. Parry of Chester.—Mr. E. Cox, of Liverpool, to Miss Walker, of Micklegate, York.—Mr. J. Wheelton, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Winfield, of Chester.—Mr. J. Towne, of Toxteth park, to Miss H. Bennion, of Southley.—Mr. E. A. Lucas, of Pendleton, to Miss E. Haslam, of Salford.—Mr. T. R. Bridson, of Moor Platt, to Miss S. Matthews, of Caton.—Mr. W. Baxter, jun. to Mrs. Atkinson, both of Poulton by the Sands.—Mr. W. Whitehead, of Longsight, to Miss Bentley, of Haughton-hall.

Died.] At Liverpool, in Blandell-street, 60, Mr. J. Payne.—In Sweeting-street, Mr. J. Harrison.—39, Mr. T. Hutchinson.—In Rodney-street, E. Joseph, esq. of Springfield-house, West Derby, president of the Jewish congregation, highly and deservedly esteemed.—In Hunter-street, 38, Mrs. F. E. M'Kinney.—In Duke-street, Mrs. T. Richards.—In Soho-street, 50, Mrs. Hanmer.

At St. Helen's, 54, Mr. W. Glover.—At Bardsea, 26, Mr. J. Neale.—At West Derby, 51, Mr. E. Harrison.—At Davy Hulme Hall, 74, Henry Norris, esq. a magistrate for this county.—At Waver-tree, 79, Capt. J. Tweed.

At Manchester, in King-street, Mrs. J. Walker.—In Exchange-street, 44, Mr. H. Wilson, deservedly regretted.—At Green-hill, 73, Samuel Jones, esq. late banker.

At Blackburn, 37, Mr. J. Hanby, printer of the "*Blackburn Mail*."

At Wigan, 24, the Rev. T. Tatc, Catholic priest, deservedly esteemed for his ministerial character and private benevolence.

At Warrington, 68, Mrs. M. Lea.

At Preston, 63, Mr. J. Greenall.

CHESHIRE.

Messrs. BAGULEY, DRUMMOND, and JOHNSON, three persons who had been imprisoned, and treated with questionable severity, under the late wapon suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and who were prevented from seeking redress at law by the extraordinary Bill of Indemnity, were brought to trial at the late Chester Assizes, on the ground that they had complained, at a public meeting near

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Stockport,

Stockport, of the injustice which they had suffered, in no measured language; and had also urged the people who were assembled to petition Parliament, "to seek redress by force, if their petitions were, as heretofore, treated with contempt." A Mr. Seller, a brewer of Chester, was foreman of the special jury, Mr. Serjeant Copley presided as judge, and Mr. Williams, who was counsel for the defendants, made an able and eloquent defence, but they were instantly found guilty; and on the following day, after very energetic speeches, in which they disclaimed any appeal to mercy, the learned Serjeant sentenced them to TWO YEARS' imprisonment, and to give security for three years! The case of these men has excited through the nation a very general sympathy, because much allowance was due to feelings exasperated by severe personal sufferings, for which they were deprived of redress; and great respect is due to the orators of any body of petitioners, whose right of petition would be useless if the grounds could not be freely discussed. At the same time, it cannot be doubted that on this occasion the bounds of discretion were exceeded, *if the witnesses merit any credit*; but, in our opinion, it would have been politic, as well as magnanimous, if the threatened ministers had treated the whole with contempt, or, at most, had held Johnson to bail for his good behaviour.

The provincial papers describe the distress of the people as at its height in the district from Stockport to Manchester. On this important subject, we re-advise the Government to assess farms in proportion to their size, and to lend 10 millions to the landed proprietors, to enable them to build 50,000 farm-houses, on parcels from 30 to 50 acres each; and then, and THEN ONLY, will this misery be removed.

Married.] Mr. Phenix, to Miss E. Williams.—Mr. E. Hamilton, to Miss Holford: all of Chester.—Mr. S. Jones, of Northgate-street, Chester, to Miss Briscoe, of Clayley.—Mr. G. Kent Pearson, of Macclesfield, to Miss J. M. Lees, of Wibbersley.—Mr. M. Webb, of Wimslow, to Miss A. Hodgson, of Wilderspool.—Shallcross Jacson, esq. capt. 3d dragoons, of Bebington, to Miss F. Cook, of Newton-Hall.—Capt. Rylance, of the 43d infantry, to Miss M. Brooke, of Shrigley.

Died.] At Chester, 68, Mr. C. Tomlinson.—87, Mrs. Henschman, widow of Charles H. esq.—Mrs. J. Williamson.—37, Mrs. W. Barth, much respected.—74, Mr. George Bulkeley, formerly an active bookseller.—At Stockport, Mr. P. Wild, jun. generally respected.

At Congleton, Mrs. Watson, wife of Holland W. esq.

At Macclesfield, 37, Mr. S. Pindleton, lamented for his amiable qualities.

At Sandbach, Mr. J. Colclough, deservedly respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late Derby Assizes, SEVENTEEN prisoners received sentence of death; among whom was Hannah Becking, for administering poison to Jane Grant, the younger, at Litton. The other 16 were reprieved.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Chesterfield was lately held, when Petitions to both houses of Parliament, for a revision of the Penal Code, were agreed to.

Married.] Mr. R. Bromley, of Derby, to Miss Tabberer, of Tutbury.—Mr. T. Fisher, of Derby, to Miss Siddon, of Stenton.—Mr. R. Campion, of Derby, to Miss H. Burton, of Nottingham.—Mr. Wragg, of Butterley, to Miss Bradley, of Yieldersley.—Mr. J. Jenkinson, to Mrs. Robinson, of Wittington.—Mr. J. Porter, of Wiln, to Miss Jackson, of Drypool.—Mr. J. Merry, of Brailsford, to Miss Bryar, of Markestons-park.—Mr. J. Walters, to Miss A. Sutton, both of Pentridge.

Died.] At Derby, 21, Miss E. Davenport.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Fenton, much regretted.

At Belper, 85, Mrs. Stokell.

At Wirksworth, Mr. G. Pearson, jun.

At Stavely, 27, Mr. W. Hawcroft, regretted.—At Broom-house, Alfreton, Mr. J. Hopkinson.—At Higham, 87, Mrs. H. Else, deservedly regretted.—At Ockbrook, 88, Mrs. Kerrey, much respected.—At Halland, 89, Mr. J. Hoon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Calendar of the late Nottingham Assizes contained fifty-four names, SEVENTEEN were condemned, and one, aged only 22, left for execution.

Married.] Mr. Richardson, to Miss Leavers.—Mr. J. Mabbot, to Miss S. Allen, of High Cross-street.—Mr. T. Ward, to Miss Hill.—Mr. W. Goodger, of the Poultry, to Miss S. Scott, of Warsar-gate: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Hickling, to Mrs. Potts, both of Newark.—The Rev. J. Burnside, rector of Plumbtree, to Miss H. A. J. Thomson, of Kilham.—Mr. W. Howe, of Chinley, to Miss A. Marshall, of Lose-hill, Castleton.—Mr. W. Falshaw, to Miss A. Wiseman, both of Kettlewell.—The Rev. T. Davis, of Atherstone, to Mrs. Nutt, of Leicester.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Angel-row, Miss E. Ward.—In Wheeler-gate, Miss M. Broadhurst, much regretted.—In Bottle-lane, 51, Mr. S. Watson.—28, Mr. S. Scarles, generally respected.—At Snettleton-field, 32, Mr. Buswell, deservedly lamented.—In Mount-street, 28, Miss E. Kirk, highly esteemed.—47, Mrs. E. Hodgkinson.—Mr. J. Wise.

At Newark, 82, Mr. J. Betney.—27, Mrs.

Mrs. S. Berry.—63, Mrs. A. Bradley.—
58, Mr. R. Morris.—55, Mrs. E. Norton.
At Bingham, 71, Mr. Foster, much re-
spected.—At High Fields, 76, Mrs. Lowe,
widow of Mr. Alderman L. of Notting-
ham.—At Car Colston, 81, Mrs. J. Raven.
—At Woodborough, 68, Mr. J. Wilde,
lamented.—76, Mrs. A. Flinders.—At
Hesley-hall, 27, Mrs. A. M. Greaves.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Wright, of Lincoln, to
Miss A. Green, of Leeds.—Mr. T. Squire,
to Miss S. Lusby, both of Grimsby.

Died.] At Gainsborough, 24, Mrs. Skip-
with.

At Grimsby, 31, Mr. T. Burton.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. R. Duty.

At Horncastle, 79, Mr. J. Richardson.
—At Bolham, 59, John T. Bell, esq. town-
clerk of Lincoln.—At Hibaldstowe, 60,
Mr. J. England: he was present when
Capt. Cooke was killed at Owyhee.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of
Leicester, to take into consideration the
propriety of petitioning the legislature for
a revision of the Criminal and Penal Laws,
Mr. John Priestman in the chair: it was
resolved,—That the Criminal and Penal
Laws, as now existing, are, in many of
their enactments, strongly in opposition to
the present state of education and civiliza-
tion, and to those feelings of enlightened
humanity which now so generally prevail;
and that the present state of the Penal
Laws (which, to upwards of 200 offences
unattended either with violence or
cruelty, awards the same punishment
which it pronounces against the most des-
perate burglaries and the most cruel and
atrocious murders) affords an almost abso-
lute impunity to minor offenders,—in the
humanity of the public,—in the repug-
nance of juries to find verdicts, and—in
the judges to inflict the penalties of the
law; and we entertain no doubt but that
this impunity forms one great and prolific
source of the present enormous and alarm-
ing increase of crime.

The newly recognized Earl of Hunting-
ton, lately took provisional possession of
estates in Leicestershire and the adjacent
counties.

Married.] Mr. R. Atcheson, to Miss A.
Nichols, both of Leicester.—The Rev. T.
Burnaby, jun. of Misterton, to Miss S.
Miers, of Daventry.—Mr. A. Webster, of
Forest-lane, to Mrs. Reynolds, of Lough-
borough.—Mr. Fosbrooke, jun. to Miss
Patchett, both of Loughborough.—Mr.
Bilsden, of Edmondthorpe, to Miss E.
Everard, of Thrusington.—Mr. D. Burch-
nall, of Cropstone, to Miss Morley, of Key-
ham.—Mr. Freeman, to Miss Marvin, both
of Ratby.—Mr. J. Norton, to Miss
Glover, both of Laughton.

Died.] At Leicester, in the High-street,

80, Mrs. E. Bull, deservedly regretted.—
87, Mr. M. Staples.—85, W. Chamberlin, esq.
many years of the respectable manufac-
turing firm of Chamberlin and Brewin;
and, in the same week, his cousin, Joseph
Chamberlin, esq. at the equally great age
of 81, after passing their lives as intimate
friends. The latter gentleman was also a
manufacturer of hosiery in the well-remem-
bered firm of Chamberlin and Burgess,
from which trade he retired nearly thirty
years since, with an ample fortune, to
enjoy in the luxury of private life the
social endearments of an interesting family.
His only son, Lieut.-Col. T. Chamberlin,
of the 24th infantry, is serving, at this
time, with great distinction in Bengal; and
one of his truly amiable daughters is mar-
ried to the paymaster of the same regi-
ment, now a resident of Leamington, in
Warwickshire.

At Loughborough, 53, Mrs. E. Grimley.
—65, Mr. J. Henson.

At Market Harborough, 84, Mrs.
Knapp.

At Billesdon, Mr. Humphries.—At
Whetstone, 33, Mrs. T. Cooper, much la-
mented.—At Great Wigston, 74, Mrs. J.
Earp.

At Rothley, 61, the Rev. Anlay
Macaulay, M.A. vicar of that place,
author of the History of Claybroke,
and, in 1795, English preceptor to the
Princess of Wales. He was son of the Rev.
John Macaulay, minister of the church
and parish of Cardross in Dumbarton-
shire; and was educated at the University
of Glasgow, where he took the degree of
M.A. in 1778. During his residence at the
University, he wrote many essays, moral
and literary, in "Ruddiman's Weekly
Magazine;" and, after taking his degree,
he accepted an invitation from the late Mr.
Barham, of Bedford, to superintend the
education of his sons; and in the town of
Bedford he passed three years, and pub-
lished "Essays on various subjects of
Taste and Criticism, 1780," 8vo. and
"Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and
Liberty of Conscience; translated from the
Latin of professor Noodt of Leyden, with
notes and illustrations, 1781," 8vo. He
then entered into orders, and took the
curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, in
1781, where he divided his time between
the duties of the pastoral care, the pursuits
of literature, and the enjoyments of social
life. To his unrenitting local exertions,
Mr. Nichols was indebted for a variety of
communications in the progress of the
"History of Leicestershire." In 1794 he
attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as
tutor and travelling companion, into Ger-
many; and, during his residence there,
had the honour of instructing the present
Princess of Wales in the rudiments of the
English language. He was presented, in
1796, to the vicarage of Rothley, by Thomas
Babington

Babington, esq. late M.P. for the county, who had married his sister. He also published the following sermons:—"The peculiar Advantages of Sunday Schools; 1792;" "The Liturgy of the Church of England recommended; 1796;" "A Sermon, May 5, 1805, at the funeral of Emma Dicey." He had been more than thirty years engaged on a "Life of Melancthon," which he could never finish to his own satisfaction. In 1815, he made a second tour through several parts of French Flanders, Belgium, Germany, and Holland; and his historical observations and acute reflections formed several entertaining articles in a contemporary miscellany, but are unfinished. After several attacks of apoplexy, he died on the 24th of February, leaving an interesting widow, (formerly Miss Heyrick, of Leicester,) to lament his loss, and eight sons, to imitate his example. In his political sentiments he was liberal, but timid; and, in his intercourse with men of different parties, he adopted the saving maxim of Paul, of being "all things to all men."

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Cook, of Stafford, to Miss E. Heatley, of Dodecote.—Mr. Beale, of Wiblington, to Miss H. Proctor, of Litchfield.—Mr. G. Perry, to Miss Moreton, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Tookley, of Hockley, to Miss E. Horton, of Elliott's-hall.

Died.] At Tamworth, 66, Mrs. J. Brown, much respected.

At Ashton-under-Line, 61, Mr. J. Dean.

At Eastwood, at an advanced age, John Mare, esq.—At Bloxwich, 85, Mr. T. Summerfield, much respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In a recent report of the Birmingham workhouse up to Lady-day, 1819, the overseers and guardians state that the expenditure this year is 10,500*l.* less than to Lady-day, 1818, and that a reduction of debt 4582*l.* has taken place. This diminished expence is attributed to the operation of a well conducted asylum for orphan and destitute children, the profits of whose labour is advantageous to the town; and labour has been given to able-bodied paupers by erecting a mill to grind corn.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the Cup lately presented to Mr. Butterworth by his friends at Coventry:—

To Joseph Butterworth, esq.

Who with undeviating integrity, while

representing

this city in Parliament,

Braved every personal consideration

arising out of popular applause.

Affording his support to measures
which had for their object the preservation
of the best interests of the country,

When every thing that was dear to the
principles
of our glorious Constitution was menaced
by rebellious insurrections;

And on all occasions advocated
the individual and general interests of his
constituents;

And was found the benign friend of the
distressed.

Whose valuable services were most dis-
gracefully depreciated

At the late contested election,
By a coalition as discordant as unnatural,
conceived in duplicity and treachery,
supported by arbitrary domination,

And
exemplified by the basest ingratitude.
But he was not left without the high regard
of a multitude of friends,
Who beg to offer this testimonial of their
grateful acknowledgment

and

Warmest Attachment.

About this time twelvemonth, a prosecution was commenced at Warwick against a poor printer of the name of Russell, at Birmingham, for printing and selling the Political Litany; but it was terminated, as it ought, on the 1st of August, by the accusers withdrawing the record, after harrassing the printer a whole year!

Married.] George Braithwaite Lloyd, banker, to Mary Dearman, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Swain, to Miss L. Bailey: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Pratt, of High-street, Birmingham, to Miss Pickford, of Whitacre Inferior.—Mr. George Bell, to Miss M. Bourne, of Edgbaston.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Coleshill-street, Mr. J. Orton, jun.—42, Mr. R. Hocknill, much and deservedly respected.—31, Mrs. C. Webb.—In Bath-row, Mrs. Pennell, much regretted.

At Coventry, 30, Mr. J. N. Twigger.

At Blyth-hall, 84, Mrs. Dugdale, mother of D. S. Dugdale, esq. M. P. for this county.—At Erdington, 79, Mr. J. Carter.—At Handsworth, 69, Mrs. J. Hasluck, deservedly respected.—At Stoke, Mr. T. Cattell.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late Shropshire assizes, John Denny, for stabbing the Rev. J. Wilde, for refusing him admission into the parish poor house, was left for execution.

Married.] Mr. T. Howell, to Miss Ramsbotham.—The Rev. M. Claxton, to Miss Deason: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. A. Jones, of Builth.—Mr. Venables, to Miss Hassall, of Whitechurch.—Mr. J. Barclay, of Ludlow, to Miss M. Kay, of Thornton Lodge.—Mr. B. Bromley, of Hencott, to Mrs. A. James, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in the Abbey Foregate,

Foregate, 81, Mr. S. Scoltock.—70, Mr. Bryan.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Medlicott.

At Oswestry, Mr. J. Oliver.

At Buildwas, 29, Mrs. M. Stirk.—At Child's Ercall, 81, Mrs. Woodhouse.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Amongst the petitions lately presented to the House of Commons, is a very proper and exemplary one, from the labourers in husbandry of this county, praying, "*that some means might be adopted to enable them to live by their labour, and prevent their deriving their bread from the alms of the parish.*"

Married.] A. Cameron, esq. of Worcester, to Miss M. Roberts, of Broadway.—Mr. W. Hobbs, of Foregate-street, Worcester, to Miss Arkell, of Woolstone.—Mr. A. Harris, of Oatlands, Dursley, to Miss M. Best, of Kidderminster.

Died.] At Worcester, the Rev. S. Oldnall, A.M.

At Stourport, Mr. W. Coates, deservedly respected.

At Wribbenhall-house, Bewdley, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Thomas Sheward, esq. of Seed-green.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lately, at Hereford, Mrs. Pytts, of Kyre-house, recovered 700*l.* damages against Thomas Benbow, of Hedmore, and Edward Holder, of the Whyte, for double the value of cattle which they aided and assisted her tenant in removing from an estate, to prevent their being distrained for rent due.

Married.] Mr. T. T. Davies, of Hereford, to Miss M. Wilks, of Leominster.

Died.] Mrs. M. Harris, 61, late of Leominster.

At Roistone, J. Gilbert, esq. late of Lancillo-hall.—At Tredunnoch-farm, St. Weonards, Mrs. Jones.—At Lyoushall, 84, Mrs. Cheese.—At Bengwerth, 80, Mr. S. Sniffeld, much respected.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Mr. Protheroe has returned to each individual of his committee at Bristol, the sum subscribed opposite each name, which was paid towards the expenses of his election for that city.

A *Quo Warranto* issue was lately brought into the Court of King's Bench, to try whether the right of annually electing the mayor of Monmouth was vested in the burgesses at large, or the common council. Last year Mr. Edward Lucas was nominated and elected by the corporation, and Mr. Charles Heath on the part of the burgesses. After a long trial, the jury found a verdict in favour of the popular right of the burgesses; thereby relieving Monmouth from the ignominy of a *close* corporation.

Married.] Mr. A. Snell, to Miss M. Hollandish, both of Bristol.—Cam Gyde

Heaven, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Ann Knight, late of St. John's, Newfoundland.—Mr. B. Samuel, of Bristol, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Bishton.—Mr. S. Pratten, of Bristol, to Miss M. Sidney, of Bedminster.—Mr. J. Chilcott, of High-street, Bristol, to Miss M. A. Bowering, of Clifton.—Mr. S. Isles, of Bristol, to Miss Williams, of Usk.

Died.] At Gloucester, 80, Mrs. Cheston, widow of Dr. C. M.D.—Mrs. H. Evans, —51, the Rev. W. Gwynnett Hornidge.

At Bristol, on St. Augustin's Back, 88, Mr. B. Samuel, respected.—In Dove-street, 64, Mrs. M. Williams.—In Mills-place, Milk-street, 68, Mrs. M. Mills.—36, Mr. J. Simmons.—On Sion-hill, 78, Henry Pilot, esq. late major 21st regt.—The Rev. J. Neilson, curate of St. Philip's, and lecturer of All Saints.

At Cam, 76, Mr. W. Turner.—At Stow Cottage, 70, John Glover, esq. formerly of Great Lever Works, Lancashire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Battin, to Miss A. Arnott, both of Thame.—John Tomkins, esq. to Miss A. E. Newman, of Fimmerehouse.—Mr. J. Woodcock, to Miss C. Cox, both of Bletchington.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. G. Carter.—In Holywell, Mrs. Wintle, widow of the Rev. Thomas W. rector of Brightwell.—88, Mrs. Tonge, widow of Mr. Alderman T.—In St. Giles', 82, Arabella, widow of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Dennison.

At Henley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bartlett.

At Cowley, 66, Mrs. S. Hurst.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Boys, esq. of Apple-dore, to Miss J. Morris, of Windsor.—The Rev. Fulwar W. Fowle, of Kintbury, to Miss Emily Hallett, of Denford-house.—Mr. C. P. Hardess, of Spurland's End, to Caroline, daughter of the late C. M. Hardess.

Died.] At Great Marlow, 81, John Hone, esq.

At Woburn, 64, Mr. W. East.

Mrs. Parker, 72, widow of John P. esq. of Aylesbury.—The Rev. R. Goldesbrough, 68, rector of Sanderton.—The Rev. Arthur F. Burton, vicar of Hamstead Norris.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christian, to Miss Newby, both of Baldock.—Mr. J. Betts, of King's Langley, to Miss A. Arnott, of Brixton.—G. Brassey, esq. to Miss Emmett, of Goldings.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. J. Small.

At Hitchin, 68, the Rev. Jas. Butterfield, vicar of Norton.—Mrs. Hinde, widow of Robert H. esq. of Preston.—At Milton-house, Edward Knight, esq.—At Standon, 113, Richard Goff.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

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Died.] At Northampton, 75, Mr. W. Gage, dep. registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

At Watford, Mr. J. Butlin.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Chancellor's gold medals for the best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, Cambridge, were lately adjudged to Mr. T. Thorp, of Trinity-college, and Mr. A. M. Whale, of St. John's-college.

Married.] Mr. W. Witt, to Mrs. Hull:—Mr. J. Dennis, to Miss E. Rowe: all of Cambridge.—Mr. P. P. Bays, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Johnson, of Chesterton.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, of March, to Miss Shipperson, of Benwick Fen.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Tunwell.—Mr. J. Perkins.—81, Mr. J. Marshall, keeper of the University Library.

At Huntingdon, 84, Mr. J. Watson.

At St. Ives, 23, Mrs. E. Wright.

At Mepal, 88, Mr. T. Pitchford.—At Triplow, 93, Ambrose Bening, esq.—At Linton, 89, the Rev. E. Fisher, rector of Duxford St. Peter.

NORFOLK.

Capt. Manby has lately invented and completed a light fire cart, which was exhibited at the barracks at Yarmouth. It is provided with every necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be applied by one man only, on the first alarm.

Married.] Mr. J. Day, to Miss Foulgar, both of Norwich.—Mr. Royall, to Miss M. Spratt, of Norwich.—Mr. T. Wiley, jun. of Norwich, to Miss C. Wrigley, of Nethertown.—Mr. W. Wickham, to Miss M. A. Andrews, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. West, to Miss Harnaway, both of Lynn.—At Thetford, R. H. Dee, esq. of the Commissariat, to Miss E. Ottley.

Died.] At Norwich, 71, Mr. J. S. Brown.—Mrs. E. Ticken.—In Gayton-place, Miss Hardwicke.—In King-street, 70, Timothy Thompson, esq.

At Yarmouth, 75, Mr. R. Gimingham.—51, Mrs. B. S. Lincoln.—66, Mr. Swift.

At Diss, Mrs. Strutt.—Mr. Griggs.

At Lynn, 70, Mr. W. Eldridge.—Mrs. Dye.—67, Mrs. Sarah Hunt.

At Heacham-cottage, Miss M. Cobb.—At Brinton, 68, Mrs. A. M. Brereton.—At Bressingham, 76, Mrs. E. Cooper.—At Snettisham, Henry Styleman, esq.

SUFFOLK.

At the late assizes for this county, TWENTY-FIVE prisoners were capitally convicted: of whom Joshua Ranson, William Hillyard, and Henry Laws, for a burglary at Mrs. Pemble's, at Whitton; and Joseph Webb, for stealing fowls, and shooting at Mr. Baker, at Bentley, were left for execution.

The neighbourhood of Eye and Framlingham was lately visited with a violent tempest. Several buildings were much

damaged, outhouses blown down, and trees torn up by the roots.

Married.] Mr. Sheppard, to Miss M. Wilkinson, both of Ipswich.—Mr. P. Beard, of Ipswich, to Miss K. Durrant, of Coomb.—Mr. T. Shewell, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Martin, of Lewes, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. G. Francis, of Woodbridge, to Miss M. Baggott, of Cavendish-square, London.

Died.] At Bury, in Risbygate-street, 80, Mrs. Punchard.—80, Mrs. E. Pawsey.

At Bungay, 40, Mrs. Sutton.

At Sudbury, 67, Mrs. A. Turner.

At Southwold, 51, Mrs. J. Moore.

At Bures, 54, Mr. J. Boggis.

At Halesworth, 79, the Rev. Thomas Barker, curate of Gislegham and Kish-angles.—At Laxfield, 22, Miss M. Garrard.—At Needham, Mrs. Gurley, widow of Peter G. esq. of St. Vincent's.—At Finningham, 75, Mr. J. Dickerson.—At Timworth, Mr. J. Andrews.

ESSEX.

At the late assizes at Chelmsford, FORTY-NINE prisoners were sentenced to death, of whom five were left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Ellisden, of Colchester, to Miss A. Williams, of Hadleigh.—Mr. B. Joscelyne, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. Watkinson, of Little Waltham.—Mr. Alfred Goslett, of Maldon, to Miss S. Slyfield, of Rayleigh.—John Bentley, esq. to Miss Creek, both of Aldham.

Died.] At Colchester, 73, Mr. W. Green.—60, Mr. J. Parker.—Mr. Mattacks.

At Harwich, 57, Mrs. Macdonough, wife of Capt. M.

At Saffron Walden, 67, Mrs. M. Woolfe.

At Manningtree, 75, H. Nunn, esq.

At Bocking, Mr. Prance.

At Dunmow, 68, the Rev. Jas. Butterfield, vicar of Norton.—At Rayne, Miss C. Woodrooffe, of Oakley.

KENT.

At the late assizes for this county, the unprecedented number of THIRTY-SIX prisoners, who had been capitally convicted, received sentence of death; all of whom, except W. Bowra, alias Jenner, (nineteen years of age!!) for highway robbery, and James Morgan, for stealing 101 sheep, were reprieved.

Married.] Mr. W. Fletcher, to Miss C. Horsley.—Mr. R. Dyason, to Miss M. Mutton: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Ford, to Miss R. Ross, both of Rochester.—John Tapley, esq. to Miss H. Woodcock; both of Sandwich.—Mr. Long, of Deal, to Miss M. Smith, of Sandwich.—Mr. J. Grayling Major, to Miss F. Wraight.—Mr. J. Cullen, to Miss S. Hart.—Mr. D. Inckley, to Miss S. Hammond.—Mr. D. Jones, to Miss Ware: all of Faversham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Northgate-street, 27, Mr. W. Lepinc.—In St. George's Place, 33, George Denne, esq. At

At Dover, Capt. Hare, of the Trafalgar passage-vessel.—38, Mrs. E. Douglas.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Lovell.

At Folkestone, 65, Mr. R. Dangerfield.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Davis.—71, Mrs. Dowling.—29, Mr. T. C. Cole.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Phillips.—Miss E. Bradley.

At Margate, in Hawley-square, 28, Miss Russell, highly and deservedly esteemed and lamented.

SUSSEX.

Married.] John Newman, esq. to Miss F. Middleton.—Mr. W. Cray, to Miss Pearce: all of Chichester.—Mr. Lowden, to Miss Grantham, both of Lewes.

Died.] At Brighton, William Throckmorton, esq.—At Chichester, Lieut. Madden, of the rifle corps.—37, Mr. J. Simms.—At Bognor, Mr. R. Long.—At Arundel, Mr. Stapley.

HAMPSHIRE.

A seizure of 3,800 guineas and sovereigns was lately made on-board one of the Dover packets, concealed for exportation.

The poor of Dover, from a total absence of other employment, are now engaged by the parish-officers in pulverising oyster-shells for manure!

Married.] Mr. W. Stevens, to Miss Nichols, both of Southampton.—Lieut. J. Shields, R.N. to Miss Dickman, of Portsea.—Mr. G. Darby, to Miss S. Gilbert, both of Gosport.—Mr. J. Etheridge, of Ringwood, to Miss M. Henning, of Lymington.

Died.] At Southampton, 46, Mr. J. Hives, respected.—James Beinvenus, esq. banker.

At Winchester, in the square, Mrs. Thomas.

At Portsmouth, in Broad-street, 61, Mrs. Teideman.

At Portsea, 71, Mr. E. Brine, deservedly respected.—Miss Rogers.—Mrs. Jane Chubb.—Mrs. E. Braxton.

At Gosport, 82, Mrs. Topham.—Miss C. Paul.

At Fareham, Mr. W. Price.

WILTSHIRE.

Within the month, the North Wilts' canal has been opened by the committee of management.

The provincial papers assert, that, in some parts of Wiltshire, farmers now hire labourers at four-pence a day.

Married.] Mr. J. Shoveller, of Melksham, to Miss E. Horsey, of Taunton.—Mr. Rumsey, of Bristol, to Miss Ferris, of Holt.

Died.] At Salisbury, 51, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. E. Good, of Endless-street.

At Trowbridge, 23, Mrs. Elizabeth Nightengale.—At Warminster, Mr. B. Backler, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Hon. H. G. Bennett lately presented a petition from numerous inhabitants of

Ilchester, to the House of Commons. It stated, that the proprietor of this borough had pulled down a number of houses, and turned out about one hundred families, who at first took shelter in a temporary poor-house; but an ejectment was served on them, and one hundred and sixty-three men, women, and children, of all ages, were turned out into the streets in an inclement season of the year. Numbers of both sexes, decrepit old people, and pregnant women, were crowded into the Town-hall, and others compelled to find casual shelter. "The unroofing of houses (continued Mr. Bennett,) had been heard of as an expedient of exclusion; but it remained for the agents of this proprietor to drive a man, his wife, and five children, from their dwelling, by filling up the upper floors with dung and filth, which oozed and dripped through the ceilings."

Married.] Mr. J. Morris, of Belvedere, to Miss Farendon, of Paragon-buildings.—John Race Godfrey, esq. to Miss Jane Octavia Woodhouse: all of Bath.—At Bath, Wm. Bowrin, esq. to Miss G. E. Gourly, of Shirehampton.—J. Winter, esq. of Martock, to Miss C. Brice, of Sherborne.—Capt. A. C. H. Lamy, of the 8th regt. Bombay native infantry, to Miss Augusta Gordon, of Stratton-on-the-Foss.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. J. Jane.—Samuel Lott, esq. of Honiton.—In the Circus, 79, Mrs. Saunders.—Mrs. S. Hall.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. H. Holloway.—Mr. W. House, deservedly regretted.

At Taunton, 72, Mrs. M. L. Cogan.

At Frome, Mr. J. Ford, formerly wine-merchant.—The Rev. T. How, 61, rector of Huntspill.—80, Dulcibella, widow of the Rev. H. C. Manley, vicar of Bradford and Sandford, Arundell.—At Weston, Mr. T. Collins.

DORSETSHIRE.

A new town has been commenced at Milbourn Port, as an election project, growing out of the recent contest for that borough.

Married.] Mr. J. Haines, to Miss C. Bendall, of Weymouth.

Died.] At Sherborne, 88, Mrs. King, widow of Mr. Charles K.

At Blandford, Miss S. White.

At Broadway, Mary, wife of James Balston, esq.—At Great Canford, Mrs. G. Law.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the late Exeter assizes, Sir M. Lopez, bart. was convicted of bribery and corruption at the late election for the borough of Grampond. One of the witnesses, one Alderman Hoare, deposed that the voters were paid 35*l.* each, and that he was one who was thus bribed!

A handsome silver vase, weighing above one hundred ounces, has lately been presented to A. G. C. Tucker, esq. of Ashburton, by the Devon county club.

It bears the following inscription:—
“Presented to Andrew G. C. Tucker, by the Devon county club, in testimony of its grateful admiration of his splendid talents, so happily exerted in the cause of civil and religious liberty. A.D. 1819.”

Married.] Mr. J. Treadwin, to Miss M. Tucker.—Mr. H. S. Wilmott, to Miss E. Townsend: all of Exeter.—John Dymond, jun. of Exeter, to Sarah Wilkey, of Plymouth.—Mr. R. Tippet, jun. of Totnes, to Miss K. White, of Exeter.—Mr. R. Vine, to Miss B. Bond.—Mr. W. Carter, to Miss J. Buse.—Mr. W. Cole, to Miss J. Taylor: all of Bideford.—Mr. W. Prouse, of Thorverton, to Miss S. Lenden, of Bramford Speke.—Mr. T. Webber, of Halberton-court, to Miss A. Hellings, of Holcombe.

Died.] At Exeter, 32, Mrs. J. Hart.—67, Mr. T. Wills.—36, Mr. J. Palmer, respected.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Cleather, widow of T. C. esq.—Cornet Graham, of the 7th Dragoons.—92, Mrs. White.

At Exmouth, Mr. George Floyde.

At Topsham, 48, Leonard Aust, esq. of London.

At Tiverton, 65, William Besley, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Teignmouth, 46, Joseph Halten Morris, M.D. deservedly regretted.

At Dawlish, the Rev. R. Strode, of Newnham-park.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. W. Brush, of Falmouth, to Miss Bray.—Mr. Nicholas Bradford, of Lower St. Columb, to Frances, widow of Brigadier Gen. Miller.—William Hickey, esq. to Miss Frances Isabella Gilbert, of Windsor-house, Bodmin.

Died.] At Bodmin, 75, Mr. L. Roscula, deservedly regretted.

At Redruth, 75, Mr. P. Trevenna.

At Padstow, 68, Mr. J. Hodge.

WALES.

At Flint assizes, an impostor was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, by taking fifteen shillings of a deluded farmer, who was made to believe that his name had been put into, or recorded in, a certain well, a sort of local or parish Hell; and that, while it continued there, he could not prosper. The impostor undertook to get the man's name out of this bottomless pit or hell for fifteen shillings; and prayers, invocations, and psalm-singing, were resorted to for the purpose. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, as a warning to all others, who first persuade ignorant people that their names are *darned* in a well, and then for certain rewards undertake to get them out, by similar means to those used by this Welch impostor. The speeches of the counsel on both sides were pregnant with wit and

humour, and the address of the judge, in passing sentence, was calculated to diminish the impostures of like kind, of which the vulgar in every part of England are the miserable dupes.

Married.] Mr. Jones, of Carmarthen, to Emma, daughter of Maynard Howell, esq.—Mr. R. Davis, of Wenroe, Cardiff, to Miss Wrentmore, of Clarence-place, Kingstown.—Hugh Owen, esq. of Machynlleth, to Miss Jane Davies, of Cenmaes, Montgomeryshire.—The Rev. John Jones, vicar of St. Asaph and Llanilin, to Miss Norris, of Llanhaiadl-hall, Denbigh.

Died.] At Swansea, in Fisher-street, Mrs. Rees.—Mr. J. Cohen, regretted.—David Davies, esq.

At Neath, Samuel Freeman, esq.

At Cardiff, Mr. Vaughan.—Mrs. Vine.

At Llanelly, Henry Eaton, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Tenby, Mr. T. Shaw.

At Ruabon, 58, the Rev. Lloyd Jones, distinguished as a minister and a man.

At Trefgarne, Pembroke, 39, Henry Twining, esq. deservedly lamented.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] John Tate, esq. jun. of Pirm, W. S. to Harriet, daughter of the late Archibald Hepburne Mitchelson, of Middleton, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Robert Peterkin, esq. of Grange, Moray.

At North Berwick, Dowager Lady Hamilton Dalhymple.

IRELAND.

Married.] C. Allen, esq. of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, to Ellen Louisa, only daughter of J. B. Logier, esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square.—Frederic Shaw, esq. of Bushey-park, county of Dublin, to Thomasine Emily, daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelin.—Major-Gen. Henry Eustace, to Henrietta, daughter of Count d'Alton.

Died.] At Dublin, in Great George-street, the Hon. Mrs. King, sister to the Earl of Earne.—Major-Gen. Trotter.—Nathaniel Hone, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Dublin, Alderman and late Lord Mayor of the city; and, on the same day, his daughter Mrs. Moore, wife of Frederic Moore, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Wexford, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Catholic Bishop of Ferns.

At Moyld House, Tyrone, 79, the Rev. G. Fitzgerald, D. D. rector of Alpstragh.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, Charles, 9th Lord Dormer, of Peterley House, Bucks, and Grove Park, Warwick. He was a Catholic peer, but his brother and successor is a Protestant.

At Bourdeaux, 25, Capt. V. Grimstead, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Vienna, 40, Prince M. de Lichtenstein, Field Marshal, and Lieut.-Gen.